THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. IX — COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 881 — No. 23

LEADVILLE.

Attractive Summer Resorts --Railroad Progress.

The Little Silver Closes Its Shaft.

[illegible] GAZETTE. LEADVILLE, M[illegible] Our annual May snow [illegible] of time. It usually [illegible] days of the month, but [illegible] winds and [illegible] snow was three [illegible] the same ten inches [illegible] have [illegible] intensely cold in winter [illegible] warm in summer. The [illegible] temperature [illegible] past winter, though [illegible] only noteworthy [illegible] amount of snow [illegible].

[illegible] Upper Arkansas valley [illegible] months of summer is so cool [illegible] fail to attract [illegible] the attention of the steadily [illegible] at the east who annually [illegible] in search of [illegible] fashionable watering places only to find themselves more uncomfortable than before. In this elevated valley the actual temperature at night is seldom less than [illegible] degrees or below forty degrees during the months of July and August. During six weeks in these [illegible] months last year [illegible] the thermometer gave an [illegible] eleven o'clock [illegible] how the [illegible] will long for [illegible] railroad is [illegible] almost every [illegible] a great [illegible] feet of the [illegible] of these [illegible] positive comfort [illegible] the pieces of [illegible] their steps [illegible] are [illegible] results [illegible] as the Denver & [illegible] to do with the [illegible] than any other [illegible] Kokomo extensions [illegible] upon the [illegible] snows. [illegible] and Breck [illegible] and that [illegible] months, as [illegible] pump in the [illegible] property. This [illegible] worked to [illegible] the results of operations on the Silver [illegible] as encouraging as were expected. The Boston chute has [illegible] the [illegible] but like all [illegible] must have an end, and the [illegible] The M[illegible] has been digging [illegible] at the other end, which is the [illegible] more valuable than the foot [illegible] of this wonderful deposit has disappeared but the crumbs have not all been swept up, and other glories may yet be [illegible]. J. L. LOOMIS.

Heavy Shipment of Game Cocks.

Anecdote told by Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky: Breckinridge and myself (in a talk in Washington [illegible]) maintained that Kentuckians were an improvement upon the old Virginia stock in this particular, and that while they had inherited [illegible] and daring of their ancestors, they were really the better of the two. "As men we are our equals, at least," said [illegible] turning to Floyd. "Our women are the handsomest in the world. We have finer and faster horses, and even better chickens, than the Old Dominion can produce." [illegible] after proposition Floyd demurred energetically and proposed then and there to arrange a main to be fought in the Virginia leader. I agreed, and then proposed to [illegible] fight between two picked birds, [illegible] the close of the main decide the question of supremacy. This was agreed to, and we wagered $1,000 each on the result. Breckinridge wanted [illegible] of any $1,000, and [illegible] was to come off in September, 1860, and we arranged all the preliminaries then and there. When the question had been all adjusted I turned upon the party, and, with mock solemnity, proceeded to read a lecture. "A pretty picture we present, do we not?" said I. "Here we are, the Vice President of the United States, the Minister of War, a Senator from Kentucky, and the Governor of the same State, desecrating the Lord's Day, arranging for a cock-fight, while the greatest crisis in American history is approaching. The cloud has spread over more than half the horizon, and the storm may burst any moment." [illegible] strain for some time, and the company at last separated.

Imagine my astonishment and disgust the next day to read in the New York Herald a full report of our conversation and of my election. The hackman had given it away. When I read the Herald I started for the capitol to tell Breckenridge about it; but on my way up Pennsylvania avenue my attention was attracted by a chorus of cock-crowing which seemed to come from a long row of coops ranged in front of an express office. I stopped to see what it meant, when I saw that the coops were all directed to the vice-president. At first I did not know what to make of it, but suddenly light dawned upon me. Four or five months before, Breckenridge and myself had asked General Preston, who was about to go abroad in the discharge of his duties as minister, to send us a coop of game chickens for a gentleman of whose fine offices we were in need and who could not be reached in any other way. Instead of one coop he had sent a dozen or more, thinking, as I then supposed, that it would be an excellent joke on us. I hurried to the Capitol, and calling Breckinridge from his place as presiding officer of the senate laid the whole matter before him. There was the consignment of game chickens in confirmation of the Herald story, and I assured him that unless he did something promptly he was a ruined man. He laughed, but together we made our way to the express office and paid the charges, which were enormous, amounting, I believe, to several hundred dollars, and, having no use for the birds, sent them to a noted cock-fighter in Lexington as a present.

The war breaking out soon afterward, the proposed main was declared off. Subsequently I learned the inwardness of the chicken business from General Preston. It seems that in visiting Madrid, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, and other European capitals he had prosecuted inquiries about game fowls, and that when he had reached London he found all the birds he forwarded to us to be awaiting his orders. As the easiest way out of the dilemma, he shipped them to Washington. Those cocks afterward whipped everything in the United States, and these strains, I understand, are yet in great demand.

Frederick Douglass on John Brown

A gentleman having shown Frederick Douglass an original letter from John Brown, received the following interesting acknowledgment:

"MY DEAR SIR: — You have made me very much obliged to you for the letter of John Brown. Every line and syllable written by the grand old hero has an especial interest for me. About the time this letter of his was written he was living with me in Rochester, N. Y., and hence letters for him were directed to my care. There were reasons growing out of his 'Free state work' in Kansas which made it necessary at that time to avoid publicity. I never had under my roof at any time such an incarnation of justice and the true chivalry spirit as when John Brown lived with me. He was a constant thorn in my side. I could not help feeling that this man's zeal in the cause of my enslaved people was holier and higher than mine.

I could speak for my race — he could fight for my race. I could live for my race — John Brown could die for my race. My zeal was bounded by time — his stretched away into the silent depths of eternity. His call to me was 'come up higher,' and not being ready to rise to his height his calls troubled me, still I was drawn to him. I loved him. He was one of the few men I have met with the greatness of whose soul grew upon me the more I saw of him. Thanks to Ingalls and to Edmunds — the two noble senators, one speaking for free and glorious Kansas, and the other for Vermont (whose green mountains were in the darkest days of slavery too sacred to liberty to tolerate the footprints of a slave hunter), for the stinging rebuke they gave to the senator who tried to stamp upon the grave of John Brown.

But only meant to thank you, which I do most heartily, for calling my attention to this letter of the glorious old hero and martyr.

"Very truly yours, FREDERICK DOUGLASS."

A Question Set at Rest.

New York letter Washington Republic.

As this seems to be turning into a theatrical letter, it is as well to set forever at rest a question which seems to vex the provincial press — the difference of age between John T. Raymond and his new wife. The young lady, a daughter of the well-known Rose Eytinge, is twenty three years old. She is rather pretty, amiable, and has been fortunate enough and studious enough to acquire a far better education than the average stage lady, whose orthography and geography are about on a par. The present Mrs. Colonel Sellers is the daughter of Rose Eytinge's first husband, a Mr. Barnes, a brother of the surgeon general of the army. He was rather a loose fish, I have heard, and no cordiality existed between the brothers, although both are medical men, who are supposed to always live in harmony. Colonel Sellers is not older than his mother-in-law; she is forty-five and he is little over forty-four. An actor's or an actress' age is always an interesting subject to the intelligent public. Heaven knows why. So set this paragraph in motion to penetrate the gulches of Arizona, be blown over the plains of Texas and enliven the [illegible] farmers' journals in Illinois and Indiana towns.

The English Comic Papers.

From Punch.

UNSATISFACTORY OCCUPATION. — The work of a reviewer. At the best his condition is always critical.

YOUNG [illegible]. — Mamma: "You'll be sorry when Uncle Dick leaves us to-morrow, won't you, Tommy?" Tommy — "Oh, no; I shan't!" Mamma — "Why not?" Tommy — "'Cos Uncle Dick always gives me a shilling when he goes away!"

A CLUB DIALOGUE. — Excited club member (to a friend) — "I say, wasn't that Tompkins who just went out of the club?" Friend — "Yes; Tompkins, Q. C., now he's just taken silk." Excited club member — "Taken silk! Yes, and left the cotton. He's just taken my umbrella here — !!" (Rushes out after him.)

Robertson's Strength.

Silver Cliff Republican.

Robertson seems to be as strong in the New York senate as he is in the United States senate. When word was received in Albany that he had been confirmed the senate adjourned, and the members engaged in a jubilee of congratulations and rejoicing. This does not argue very well for Conkling and Platt.

Dictators Crushed.

Greeley Tribune.

In other words, they claim the right to dictate what nominations should be made. Such a principle, if once established, would take from the president all control of the selection of his subordinates, while he would be held responsible for their acts. Such a principle the American people are not likely to favor.

ROAD AGENTS' DEPREDATIONS.

The San Juan Stage Coach Attacked and Robbed and Frank Bartlett Wounded.

Barlow & Sanderson's westbound coach from Alamosa was stopped by three masked men at 10 o'clock Wednesday night three miles east of Clear creek. Before ordering the driver to stop they fired three shots, dangerously wounding Frank Bartlett, engineer of the Del Norte extension of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. They took $100 in money and his gold watch and chain. Five passengers inside were not molested. All the mail and paper sacks were taken, together with the treasurer's pouch. There is no clue to the robbers. A reward of $750 is offered by the citizens of Del Norte, and $500 by the Denver & Grande railway, for the capture of the robbers. Through a private telegram received in this city yesterday we learn that the wound received by Mr. Frank Bartlett is not fatal. At the time the attack was made Mr. Bartlett was sitting outside with the driver, and was thus exposed to the fire of the road agent. The ball passed through the fleshy part of the thigh.

SPEECH OF MR. LOWELL.

The American Minister to England, at the Royal Literary Fund Dinner.

LONDON, May 4. — The chairman proposed "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund" in the following terms: My lords and gentlemen, when several months ago I yielded to the solicitations of an old and dear friend to consent to occupy this chair I did it perhaps without due regard to the old proverb, that time and the hour outrun the longest day. I was lying in a state of what I may call busy tranquility when the intimation that the dinner, which was fixed for the 4th of May arrived. I immediately appealed to a friend, a member of the committee, as one might call in a family physician, and asked him what I should do. He said, "All you will be expected to do will be to make a speech." "How long?" I said. "Oh, not more than half an hour," he replied. Like President Lincoln, I was reminded by this of an anecdote. I remember Professor Agassiz telling me that when he was first a bountied professor at [illegible], Zurich, and went to deliver his first lecture, he was told that he was expected to occupy three-quarters of an hour — a quarter of an hour for the audience to assemble, and then he was to take during the rest of the hour. He laid his watch before him on the desk, and waited, he said, as long as he honestly could, which, I suppose, meant twenty minutes. [Laughter.] He then began his lecture. Having said everything he knew in the world, he took one glance at his watch, and found he had talked a quarter of an hour. [Laughter.] Accordingly, said he, "I filled up the rest of the hour with amplifying myself [laughter], and have been doing so ever since." [Renewed laughter.] I could not help thinking of this when I was told to make a longer speech than I had ever made in my life. Viscount Sherbrooke, without intending, I am sure, to be unflattering, told us just now that Macaulay in his political defeat at Edinburgh fell back upon literature. [Laughter.] This is worse, I confess, reminding me of the good old English rhyme,

"When lands and goods are gone and spent,
Then learning is excellent.

[Laughter.] A few days ago a very eminently literary man, speaking at another dinner, said literature had now become optional and science obligatory. He took, I think, on the whole, too desparing a view of the situation. No man who now writes English represents more precisely pure literature than the gentleman to whom I refer [cheers], and I am sure that wherever the English language is spoken his books will stand side by side with those of Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, and Miller, and find quite as many readers and give as much instruction and interest. It is impossible, as he wished, to draw a straight line between the imagination and the understanding. The line must be a winding one, with many curves and indentations, the one territory overlapping in some cases the other. Nothing is more remarkable in the case of many of the highest imaginations than the case with which they move from one side of the boundary to the other. In the case of Goethe, I think we find this preeminence of understanding and imagination which seemed to the distinguished gentleman to whom I have alluded to be impossible. We found the sails of the imagination bearing the hulk of the understanding into undiscovered waters, while the deep keel of the understanding keeps it from drifting from its course, and makes some certain port possible. [Cheers.] Science can never extinguish imagination, for that first which human nature feels for something more juicy than facts are apt to be. I think that as long as the human race lasts wonder and delight in natural things which, perhaps, are not useful, and which are certainly not scientific, will be born into the world with every child. [Cheers.] Wonder, which is the raw material of the imagination, will exist as long as the race exists. I do not believe that imaginative literature will ever become a thing of the past. Goethe, in the Walpurgis Nacht, makes one of his characters say to the witches that are dancing around him, "You shall here! Why, this is something beyond belief. Disappear all of you." The light, so to speak, had been let in, but the figure there stood, and would not disappear. It is not, however the imagination or works of the imagination that require any protection. They can always take care of themselves. Allusion was made in the speech I have referred to to the mighty poets in their misery; but the mighty poets if they had their hours of misery and sorrow had also their consolations. I do not think we have on record many mighty poets who have died in their misery. They were made of better stuff. One thing which this society particularly represents is the great change which has taken place in the condition of literary men and in the condition of society as exemplified in the literary man. Formerly we had the aid of the patron. The patron was an institution: he was useful in certain ways. He gave the leisure which was required for literary conception and for the persons who profited by it. It might not affect a cast-iron man like Dante, but it can not be said to have been fortunate in most other cases with which we are familiar. A great English poet recognized the evil, which he described as

"To lose good days that might be better spent,
To waste long nights in pensive discontent,
To cringe, to soothe, to wait, to rise, to run,
To spend, to give, to want, to be undone."

We hear it sometimes complained that the public is not the most intelligent of substitutes for the patron, but certainly it has had the effect of making the literary man more independent. It has had the effect of making him feel that he stood on his own feet and was not indebted to any private individual. Dr. Johnson said:

"What various ills the scholar's life assail,
Toil, envy, want, the patron and the goal."

That the society has done a great deal of good I need not remind you. It has distributed money not only to those who have made no mark, but also to those who have afterwards become poets, historians and men of science. Why, it may be said, help those who have no special call to literature? Surely they need it most. I remember a person who, when asked to [illegible] for some charity on the ground that he would be giving to the Lord's poor, wrote a cheque for five times the amount asked for, saying, "Give that to the devil's poor, for I have always found that they are the worst provided for." [Laughter.] Upon the purposes of the fund I will not attempt to dilate. As Dr. Johnson found out, whatever I could say that would be new in reference to it would not be appropriate, and nothing appropriate would be new. [Laughter.] I can only appeal to you in the sense of Dean Swift's famous charity sermon on the text, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." "If you like the terms of the loan, down with the dust." [Laughter.] Another of Dean Swift's sayings was that any man might get a reputation for benevolence by judiciously having on £5 a year. I confess that I do not know any object on which £5 or any number of pounds might be better laid out than the literary fund. Nothing is more remarkable in the present condition of literature than the fact that, whereas there were in the last century only three eminent novelists, there are a great many persons who can write interesting stories with great ease. I confess that it seems to me that whatever may be the achievements of science, the *quicquid agunt homines* will always interest mankind quite as much as gases, or flowers, or beasts, or birds, or fishes. [Cheers.] That, I think, will continue to survive all changes of human thought and all aspects of human society. [Cheers.]

Decline of Religion in Mexico.

Mexico correspondence of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

I had a hard struggle to understand the present situation of the religious question in Mexico, but I think I have solved the difficulty at last. There are two classes here, the upper and lower — no middle class — and I am satisfied that the upper classes have lost their religion, and that the lower classes never had any. The conclusion would be that there is no religion in Mexico, but this would be a mistake. There are the women, and the women here, as everywhere, are religious. Monks and nuns are banished, the property of the church has been confiscated and sold — sold cheap to patriots who made patriotism pay; processions and all outdoor ceremonies are abolished, but still the women cling to the faith of centuries; they may be seen regular in attendance at early mass on week days, and at high mass and vespers on Sundays, and they throng the confessionals on Saturdays. But in Mexico women do not count. They do not influence society, for there is none, nor literature, for there is none, nor politics, for they are not allowed to bewilder their minds with politics; they are allowed to be religious, because if they do not have their faith to guide their minds they would get into mischief; their sphere is the family and they teach religion to the children, which the girls retain, but which the boys ostentatiously get rid of at the proper age.

I have said that the upper classes, meaning thereby the men of the upper classes, have lost their religion, and the statement is strictly true. The revolt against religion, or rather against the power and authority of the hierarchy, was the principle underlying the whole long bloody struggle from 1824 to 1855. It found an apostle finally, a Luther and a Henry united in Benito Juarez: it conquered in the constitution of 1857: it was so complete in its mastery that when Maximilian came, cultured as he was, he did not care to attempt a restoration of the old order, and if Mexico has finally found peace, and if its affairs are dull, it is because among the small class who really control the strength of the country and rule it, there is a most unanimity in the sentiment, not only that church and state must be separate, but that the only church which Mexico has ever known is incompatible with the existence of the only state which Mexico can accept. Nominally, the men are still Catholics, but those who accept the creed of the church are perhaps more bitter than the infidels in resisting the pretentions of all ecclesiastics; and the tone of government and the law, of the press and of all forms of discussion, is a deep-seated, unrelenting, unextinguishable hostility to that church which ruled and ruined Mexico, which kept the country poor and the people ignorant, and which fought so persistently against the only progress by which Mexico could ever hope to mount up her head in the family of decent nations.

English Appreciation of American Letters.

London Daily News.

American literature has now become so familiar to English that it has supplied us with more household words than the literature of any other country, except France. Mr. Lowell's own "Biglow Papers" have enriched us something — namely the speech [illegible] of John P. Robinson on the culture of Palestine, and the warning as to the necessity of early rising when one is attempting to circumvent the Absolute. From a writer much less frivolous than he is commonly thought to be, Mark Twain, we have derived not only by-words but opportunities for that inextinguishable laughter which seems to refresh and renew the whole system. If Mark Twain had written nothing but the account of his purchase of the celebrated Mexican plug, and his account of how he once increased the circulation of an agricultural paper, he would have made his mark among the humorists who have used the English language. Mr. Bret Harte has supplied us with the immortal economical reflections of Bill Nye, and has formulated the doubts which we all feel in the presence of the Mongolian race, the doubt whether Aryan man is not played out, has not had his innings, and is on the point of following the Toltecs into the grave of vanished peoples. But these are only the first names that occur. Our fiction owes its most refined and elaborate pages to Mr. James and Mr. Howells, our anthropology is under a heavy debt to Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Morgan, our criticism is sharpened by contact with that of half a dozen brilliant writers, and perhaps it is only in poetry that we still venture to think, if we may use an appropriate expression, "we have the inner tracks." The American Caucasians are certainly not played out, and we may, perhaps expect from them the poet who is to succeed our foremost living masters.

What Carlyle Would Have Said.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Had Carlyle lived to see this chance he would have gone for Froude in the following expressive strain: "Aye mon, but ye're a cowl'd fule; a wratchet, meeserable, unhangit eegit. Ye eecht reminiscences ye're no fit to eedit a penny sang book."

CONKLING A CANDIDATE

Incidents of the New York Conference.

Comments of the Press On Conkling's Position.

NEW YORK, May 23. — The Times says: The question of the intentions of ex-Senator Conkling and Platt, in regard to endeavoring to induce the legislature to return them to seats in the United States senate, which they voluntarily relinquished a week ago, was definitely settled yesterday. The two senators began an active campaign in Albany for office and vindication. Conkling was consulting with friends informally until a very late hour yesterday morning. It was well on toward sunrise when the distinguished ex-senator sought repose, and his plans for the campaign, on which he is about to enter in behalf of himself and Platt, were thoroughly matured. At [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning Conkling and Platt entered a coupe and were driven to the residence of Vice President Arthur. Here they were met by the vice president; Assemblyman Carpenter; Speaker Sharp, of the assembly; Police Commissioner French; Charles Dennison and Arthur B. Johnson, of Utica; John P. Smythe, of Albany; ex-United States Marshal Louis F. Payne, of New York and Columbia county, and Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, and an anxiously expected conference was held. This conference was suggested and arranged by Governor Cornell.

He promised to be present himself and personally urge Conkling to again become a candidate, and he was expected on the 11 o'clock train from Albany, but failed to appear, and the conference proceeded without him. One of the gentlemen present, however, assured a Times reporter that Governor Cornell was heartily in favor of the proceedings, and they were taken with his knowledge. He could endorse them in every particular. Conkling announced that personally he preferred to retire to private life to again entering upon the duties of senator. He had served his state in the senate to the best of his ability for many years, and he was ready now to step down and allow some other man to take his place, but notwithstanding his personal feelings in the matter, he felt it was due his friends to take their advice in a question of so great importance, and he was ready to sacrifice his personal feelings to their demands. He wanted it distinctly understood, however, that in case of his again becoming a candidate for the senate, Mr. Platt must be united with him. He will be a party to no arrangement by which he should be returned to the senate and Platt be sacrificed. The cause of the younger man was his own, and the two must stand or fall together. He would countenance no combination which should send to Washington as his colleague any other man than the one who acted with him in demanding that the state should be respected by the president. Pointing to the hat of one of the gentlemen lying on the table, he said: "Suppose a man should come in here and attempt to take that hat, and one of you gentlemen should say, 'Don't do that, the hat is not yours;' and a squabble should arise, and then suppose the man who was trying to take it should accuse the man who was endeavoring to prevent him of being a thief, and assert he was the man who was doing wrong — that is exactly a parallel case to this of my trouble with the president. I have not tried to steal the collectorship; I have tried to keep it in the hands of the man who has the right to it until his term expires, but I am the man accused of being the thief. I am accused of grabbing for patronage. I have simply tried to prevent others from succeeding in the grab for patronage."

It was the opinion of Vice President Arthur and all the gentlemen present that both Conkling and Platt should go to Albany at once and engage in the contest before the legislature. The scheme was somewhat distasteful to Mr. Conkling. He said: "Of course I am in the hands of my friends now, and I feel bound to defer to their wishes, but I do not like the idea of going to Albany on this mission. However, it shall be as you decide."

A very careful canvass of the members of both houses of legislature was made during the conference, and the result was the gentlemen came to the unanimous conclusion that both Conkling and Platt could be elected. Platt announced he had received letters from a great number of the members pledging their votes to him, and Conkling has received assurance from many more, some of whom are claimed to be pledged against him by "Half Breeds." It was urged, too, that the republicans, and especially administration republicans, cannot afford to bolt a caucus, and the election will undoubtedly be determined in caucus. The conference ended about 6 o'clock, and Conkling and Platt went directly to the Fifth avenue hotel.

Vice President Arthur and John F. Smythe went to dinner at the St. James as guests of Senator John P. Jones, and Speaker Sharp, Assemblyman Carpenter and Marshal Paine started for Albany to begin the campaign for the re-election of Conkling and Platt.

CRITICISING CONKLING AND THE PARTY.

NEW YORK, May 23. — The Herald, which for weeks has been glorifying Conkling, today says: "It was doubtless a grave mistake in Conkling to resign as he did, for it was a slap in the face to his friends in the senate, but if he meant by this resignation to show his intention to abandon his relations with a corrupt party he was right." It also says: "The republican party has in the general opinion fulfilled its mission. Why should it not go to pieces? Why should any one of its honest voters mourn over its disappearance? It may not be dead at this moment, but it is rotten. It is a creature of railroad and other corporations and monopoly influences. Its most intimate relations are no longer with the people, but with the railroad and telegraph kings. The Jay Goulds, Stanfords, Huntingtons and others of that kind who own and control its managers and chiefs."

WHAT THE WORLD SAYS.

The World says the duty of democrats at Albany to-day is to see that no republican senators at all, "Half-Breeds," or "thoroughbreds," stalwarts or sneaks are elected by the legislature which is now expiring in an odor of stench and filth. When the case goes before the people of the state the democrats will probably be able to decide for themselves how to handle their side of the question.

FEARING A COMBINATION.

NEW YORK, May 23. — The one danger in the New York senatorial complication is that if Conkling fails to secure a re-election by republican votes he will try to make a combination with the democrats in the legislature for the return of himself with a democratic colleague. That he can't be elected in any other way seems reasonably sure.

PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS.

CHICAGO, May 23. — Monday's Inter-Ocean's New York special says: Conkling has permitted it to be announced that he would go to Albany to-morrow morning. Here stalwarts profess greater confidence since the conference claiming that eight of the thirty republicans who pledged themselves to keep out of the caucus have recanted.

RECKONING THE CHANCES.

NEW YORK, May 23. — The Tribune's Albany special says: The democrats are in a state of ecstacy, scarcely able to credit their emotions, which tell them for the first time in a number of years they are a body of consequence in the legislature. In a few hours the capital will be swarming with politicians from all sections of the state, and the members who don't propose to enter a caucus to be bound to vote for men who propose to fight the administration, will be subject to a political pressure probably unparalleled in the recent history of the state. Conkling's presence will be a source of strength and a sign of weakness. His elections have usually been laid at his feet. This coming to Albany to [illegible] the wires with his own unaided hand and even [illegible] with his august finger to clutch the button-hole of the country member is a new thing for him and sharply marks a change in his fortunes. To go into caucus or not is the issue upon which the whole contest shapes itself. The followers of Conkling will have undoubtedly a majority of the republicans of the legislature. 81 votes are necessary to elect a senator. There are 106 republicans in the legislature. If the Conkling faction can induce 81 men to go into their caucus they will not care in the least whether all vote for Conkling and Platt in caucus or not. The majority would undoubtedly do so. It would be claimed of course that all participants were bound by its decisions. The great effort of the Conkling leaders will be to drive men into the caucus by threats of slaughter at home, if these men won't stand by the party here they won't get elected, that's all. This was one of Conkling's favorite ways of suggesting the tomahawk and scalping knife. On the other hand the friends of the administration think they can show the republicans are under no moral obligation to enter such a caucus and it is for the good of the party, as well as their own, that they should remain independent of it. If only 26 republicans refuse to enter the caucus, and refuse to vote for Conkling and Platt, the twin candidates will have but 80 votes and can't be elected by the republicans, and 26 is a small number compared with the number of those who are hesitating or disapprove of the reelection of Conkling and Platt. It would seem strange indeed, if many more than 26 were not ready to hear it out on this line if it took all summer.

SUPPORTING THE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, May 23. — A mass meeting of republicans was endorse the president was held tonight in Chickering Hall, ex-Judge [illegible] presiding. Dispatches were read from Senator Miller and John Jay regretting their inability to be present. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the republicans of this city offered the president and administration their cordial support.

Newspaper [illegible].

London Globe.

The practice which has at once common in England for newspapers to publish certified statements of their circulation from time to time has been introduced into Russia by the enterprising daily sheet Novosti. With an air of the utmost satisfaction, appropriate to Russia, but amusing to English [illegible] accustomed to newspapers selling by the quarter of a million daily, the Novosti announces that its number of subscribers now amounts to 12,206. "This is by far the largest circulation in Russia," it declares in capital letters, "and altogether puts into the shade the circulation of many so-called leading Russian newspapers." If the figures it quotes from Suvorin's statistical Russian Calendar be correct, then the Novosti has made astonishing progress in recent times. In 1878, the number of subscribers to the paper was 4,00[illegible], and the increase is therefore 7,54[illegible]. During the same period the circulation of the Golos has only increased by 52. [illegible] from 10,0[illegible] copies to 11,0[illegible], while the circulation of the Vol[illegible] has diminished from 5,494 to 2,0[illegible], the St. Petersburg Vedomosti from 2,726 to 1,478, the St. Petersburg Herald from 2,9[illegible] to 2,571, the Official Journal from 11,191 to 9,555 and the Novoe Vremya from 11,[illegible] to 9,504. One circumstance will partly explain the development of the Novosti. A few months ago it incorporated with itself the Birjevaya Vedomosti, which, although possessing only a limited circle of readers, exerted great influence in the commercial community of St. Petersburg. This, however, is not of itself sufficient to explain the popularity of the paper, the true cause being its cheapness, the yearly subscription being only nine roubles, as compared with the fourteen roubles of the Golos, and single copies selling for twopence, instead of threepence, the usual price of Russian newspapers. It may seem strange that the Novoe Vremya, which is by far the best Russian newspaper, should not endeavor to cheapen its issue to remedy the most alarming decadence of its circulation. But administrative interference renders the production of newspapers dear in Russia, and it is only a print like the Novosti, unstintingly given to the fabrication of news and publishing articles it only for the perusal of a schoolboy, that can sell copies cheap enough to secure the circulation of 12,206.

The Duke in Pullman.

CHICAGO, May 23. — The Duke of Sutherland and party went this morning, on the invitation of George M. Pullman, to visit the handsome town of Pullman, which has sprung up in a few months from an open prairie to a thriving, vigorous village of 2,000 inhabitants, with the mammoth buildings where the Pullman Palace Car company's rolling stock is created and repaired. The Corliss engine, paper wheel works and various other departments were visited and admired for an hour or two, when the visitors returned. Among the party were: Mayor Harrison, Peter Donahue of the Central Pacific, Cyrus H. McCormick, Malcolm McDowell and Major General Irwin McDowell. The duke leaves for Milwaukee at 2 o'clock, and thence goes to the Pacific coast.

A Black Hills Railroad.

DEADWOOD, May 23. — Ground was broken this afternoon on the Black Hills and Custer City railroad which will run from Deadwood to Custer with a branch to Bald City. The branch is being built by the Homestake Mining company principally to furnish timbers and fuel for their mines and mills.

MINT MATTERS MIXED.

Serious Charges Against Superintendent Dodge of San Francisco.

An Investigating Committee Already Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The appointment of a commission to investigate the charges against Superintendent Dodge, concerning the management of the San Francisco mint, will be delayed for a day or two longer, to wait Director Burchard, who is now in New York, and whose signature to the order for appointment is technically necessary, in order to enable the commission to draw pay. They will, however, be selected by Secretary Windom personally. It is probable that two of the members will be Judge French, assistant secretary of the treasury, and Edgar Snowden, superintendent of the Philadelphia mint. Superintendent Dodge left Washington for San Francisco this morning.

Secretary Windom, in accordance with long-established precedents, steadfastly declines to make the charges public in advance of the investigation, but a copy has nevertheless been obtained. They read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1881.

To the President:

DEAR SIR: Touching the controversy between Superintendent Dodge, of the San Francisco mint, and myself as to the mismanagement of that mint during his incumbency, I beg to distinctively formulate certain grave charges against him to submit in support thereof the accompanying printed statement and proof, to all that further and fuller evidence to substantiate these charges be desired I am prepared to furnish it, and do request that this letter, with the printed statement and proof accompanying, be placed on file in the treasury department and thus become matter of record.

First. I charge that Superintendent Dodge discharged a number of skilful republican employes, most of whom had been employed in the San Francisco mint for many years, for no other reason than that they were my friends, as the following statements and affidavits will show:

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7, 1880.

Hon. H. F. P.:

DEAR SIR: On the first of July I received a letter from the superintendent of the mint stating that my services were no longer required. [illegible] I do not think any [illegible] in the [illegible] years [illegible] unfortunate on that occasion.

[illegible] Mr. Dodge [illegible] notwithstanding [illegible] with a severe [illegible] for any [illegible] certificate [illegible] Yours respectfully,

W. [illegible]

[illegible], 1880.

Hon. H. F. Page:

MY DEAR SIR: I was employed in the assaying department of the U. S. mint in San Francisco for several years up to the first of July, 1880. When I received notice that my services were no longer required I called on Superintendent Dodge and asked him if he had any charge against me to cause my dismissal. He said he had not. The only reason he offered for the removal was that I had a brother living in Oakland who was assisting Mr. Page in politics and Mr. Page was fighting Dodge and his friends. I told him that it was poor policy to fight Mr. Page over my back as I would be the only one to suffer. I then called his attention to a promise he had made that no employe should be removed without good cause, to which he replied excitedly: "Civil service is a humbug. I don't intend to crawl on my belly for Mr. Page. My friends have urged me on in this fight and I intend to beat him, Page, for congress and I want these places in the mint for my friends."

I submit the above to you to deal with as you may think just and proper.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JAMES HANIFAN.

Jas. Hanifan being duly sworn deposes and says that the facts and statements set forth in the above letter are true.

James Hanifan subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of November, A. D. 1880.

[SEAL.] THOMAS [illegible], Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19, 1880.
ASSAYER'S OFFICE, U. S. MINT.

Mr. James Hanifan, Oakland, California:

DEAR SIR: On your retiring from this department of the United States mint, I wish to say a word by way of acknowledgment for the prompt, efficient and reliable manner you have aided me in performing the delicate and important duties to which you were assigned. Having always confided in your integrity for correctness and the certainty of your work, I very much regret this separation and the loss of your service in the department. Please accept my thanks for the assiduous attention and able services rendered this department of the mint during your connection with it. Believe me very truly yours, etc.

O. D. MUNSON, Assayer.

Second, I charge that Superintendent Dodge sent for a prominent citizen of Alameda county, California, in my congressional district, and made it a condition that the brother of the latter, who was a wounded Union soldier, could only retain his place in the mint by the opposition by the said prominent citizen to my return to congress. In response to the above two charges, Superintendent Dodge in a letter of May 3d, 1881, addressed to yourself, makes on page 16 the following bold denial: "I found it necessary to reduce the force, and dismissed none of Mr. Page's friends but for good and sufficient cause." The cool effrontery and falsity of this denial appears by comparing with the following extract from a letter written by Dodge in June last.

NOTE—The full text of this extract is withheld from the only copy now obtainable, but in substance it is a declaration by Superintendent Dodge that many of his employes are sympathizers with Page, whom he speaks of as his open and sworn enemy, and that although he would not remove all of them he intended to make some dismissals which would strike Page in a tender place.

The remainder of the second charge is as follows:

Touching certain others of Mr. Dodge's misstatements it may be well for me to state at this point he has retained only four persons of those whom I had specially recommended, while he dismissed ten or twelve. I am not conscious of having written to Mr. Dodge during his incumbency any letter save one recommending new appointments, and that one was written at his own solicitation.

Third, I charge that Superintendent Dodge has received low grade and refractory bullion, upon which the proper deductions were not made so as to secure the government from loss as authorized by law and required by the mint rules and instructions.

Fourth, I charge that over four hundred thousand ounces of such low grade and refractory silver bullion below six hundred fine were received by Superintendent Dodge from the representatives of two bullion brokerage establishments in San Francisco, one hundred and eighty-one thousand ounces of which were deposited by the Anglo-Californian bank, and 225,000 ounces by one George Sour. To the president of the Anglo-Californian bank, Superintendent Dodge is mainly indebted for his present official position. As to George Sour in response to an inquiry concerning him and his status, the following telegram speaks volumes:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5, 1881.—He is an unreliable trickster. (Signed) ———

Fifth, I charge that low grade silver bullion was rejected from certain other parties while similar bullion of equally low grade was recieved from the Anglo-Californian bank by order of Superintendent Dodge, as the following telegraphic response declares:

OAKLAND, CALA., May 8, 1881.

Hon. H. F. Page.

It is known that silver bullion has been refused in the mint, and other bullion, for the Anglo bank, of low grade, has been received, by order of Supt. Dodge.

Signed, ———

Sixth: I charge that the exception of this bullion by Mr. Dodge was a favoritism shown to a personal friend and calculated to make a monopoly of the purchase of this class of silver bullion in their interest and by this wrong doing of Superintendent Dodge the loss to the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, in the melter's and refiner's department was not less than $22,000, as shown by the mint report during this same period. All the other mints and assay offices had a small gain, with the exception of the Carson mint, where the loss was but $155, and the Philadelphia mint operated on many million of dollars more silver than the San Francisco mint. If, however, we could get access to the books it might be shown that the actual loss at this refinery of the San Francisco mint on the specific deposits of base and low grade silver bullion received from improperly favored parties, was infinitely greater than the admitted total loss of $22,000, the total being rendered by the profit on other deposits of standard bullion.

Seventh. I charge that the above loss occurred in the refinery in the parting and refining of said low grade silver bullion. That the law provides that the expenses in full of all parting and refining, including labor, materials and wastage, shall be charged to the depositor, and that the said loss arising from said expenses was charged against the government by Superintendent Dodge in violation of law.

Eighth. I charge that Superintendent Dodge knowingly and wilfully certified this was bona fide wastage, when in point of fact it was due to his own deliberate violation of the law and mint instructions, and it is for these reasons that the first auditor of the treasury has refused to audit the account, and Superintendent Dodge's accounts remain unsettled to this day.

Ninth, I charge that the management of the San Francisco mint under Superintendent Dodge has been extravagant, law defying and [illegible], and that to cover his wrong doings he [illegible], or else failing to [illegible] keep accounts. I have called for [illegible] to the amount of silver bullion [illegible] San Francisco refinery during [illegible] June 30th, 1880, and as [illegible] corresponding returns, Superintendent Dodge pretends that the books of the melter and refiner [illegible] don't show [illegible], but the truth is, as I have [illegible] to believe, the information desired [illegible] from fear of consequences [illegible] the development of the [illegible]. I have found no difficulty in obtaining information of this character from the New York assay offices, where there is no motive for concealment. I have submitted the subject matter of the charges and specifications to a mint expert of many years experience. He replies April 4th, 1881, as follows:

The statements you have shown me afford conclusive evidence that Superintendent Dodge while undoubtedly practicing those petty economies in expenditure which attract the attention of superficial superiors has yielded to the pressure of certain depositors for unlawful advantages in the manipulation of low grade bullion and has not only used the public money to cover losses occasioned, but has forfeited the honor of the government which was in his keeping and by practicing discrimination as between favored and unfavored depositors and sellers of bullion has bred among them a want of confidence in the integrity and fairness of his management of the mint which no pecuniary saving in other directions can compensate, which no honorable motive could induce, and which no honorable man can attempt to justify or defend.

The name of the writer of the above letter, as well as the names of the persons signed to telegrams herein quoted will be given to the committee selected to investigate the above charges and are suppressed now for obvious reasons.

In conclusion I beg to assure you, sir, that no one representative or senator from California sustains Superintendent Dodge, while every republican representative and senator from that state believes he should be removed, and has so stated. If the facts stated above are true no party, no administration, no senator, no representative, no officer of the government, no individual, can we afford to be responsible for the longer retention in office of Superintendent Dodge. That the facts as stated are true, I pledge my honor and to commit myself in my official position pledges to make them good before any committee of the house of representatives that may investigate my charges. I desire to state in this connection that investigation will inevitably develope the fact that Director Burchard has either knowingly permitted this wrong without having reported the same to his superiors in office, and by reporting favorably upon the taking from the treasury of a large proportion of the deficit, nearly $22,000, in violation of law, or else he is notably incompetent to fill the position he occupies. May I respectfully ask that you will request the first auditor of the treasury to withhold his approval of the melters' and refiners' silver wastage until investigation of the matter shall satisfy you of its correctness and legality.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. PAGE.

Brewers' Wages.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The brewers' union have made a formal demand on the bosses for the reduction of the hours of labor and higher and uniform wages. They propose to work twelve hours a day and ask sixty-five dollars per month for kettle, cellar and malt house men and sixty dollars for wash house works. They also demand that Sunday labor shall be reduced to five hours. If this schedule of hours and wages is not acceded on the first of June there will probably be a strike.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Leadville Bar-keeper Shot Dead.

LEADVILLE, May 26.—This Evening's Chronicle has an account of one of the most devilish deeds that has ever been recorded in the annals of crime in Leadville. This morning between one and two o'clock a crowd of half-drunken men entered the Little Chief saloon on Harrison avenue, and took seats at the counter. At the extreme opposite end, peacefully eating supper, was a colored porter whom business and not deviltry keeps up at such an untimely hour. While lunch was being prepared one of the fellows happened to notice the negro and called out, "Get out of here you black ———." The negro showed no signs of going, whereupon the man became very much excited and jumping from his stool howled, "But that d——d nigger out or I'll sling him out myself. I can't eat with a nigger." At this juncture the bartender, Julius May, interferred and said the negro had as much right there as any man. The words were scarcely out of his mouth when the scoundrel wheeled and whipping out a six shooter leveled it at the bar tender and fired. The bullet struck home, and throwing up his hands with a shocking scream, May fell to the floor. This done the murderous wretch darted toward the door. The crowd had rushed out without without waiting for developments and Officers Jessup and Cole who were across the street hurried to the spot. As they neared the door the assassin, with his smoking weapon still uplifted in his hand ran out. He passed Jessup, and was seized by Cole, in whose face he flung his pistol. With a quick movement Cole flung him to the pavement, and once down the fellow began to groan and moan as though he was terribly hurt. Officer Bradbury came up as the fray was in progress and at once took a hand in it. The fellow would not get up, and the three officers dragged him to jail. Some papers found on his person showed he was in the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande road on the grading corps. He would tell nothing on himself. Dr. Low was summoned to the Little Chief saloon where the victim lay in a pool of blood on the floor. The bullet had entered the right side of the neck and coursing downward emerged about the shoulder blade inflicting a ghastly and terrible wound. The flow of blood was staunched and the injury dressed at once. May died from his injuries at four o'clock this afternoon. Fitzpatrick, the murderer, is a genuine specimen of the cheap bully. Short, stout, thick neck and has a countenance that a one would send him up for ten years, if faces were conviction.

CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGES.

Encouraging Statistics Concerning Business Transactions.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Public says: Last week the strong upward movement in the stock market continues, and the general reaction, which was expected on Monday and Tuesday, did not come. Prudent men, when asked to explain the long continued advance answered "Wincom and Europe." There is large buying on account of former holders of government bonds, who hive sold out in order to escape the reduction of their yearly interest to 3½ per cent, and there is also large buying on account of foreign investors. The exchanges for the week ending May 20, have rarely ever been exceeded. In the third week of January and the third week of March the amount was a little larger, but in each of these weeks exchanges outside of New York were smaller than they were last week, and the transactions at New York were swelled by much larger dealings in stocks in the first week, although the amount outside this city was greater, while New York and Boston are the cities which show a large increase in comparison with last year. The returns show some increase greater or less at every city in the country. In this respect they are unusually encouraging. The following shows the amount of exchanges at San Francisco for the week ending May 16th and at all other cities ending May 21st:

New York	$1,212,647,662
Boston	92,454,596
Chicago	34,823,553
St. Louis	15,433,121
San Francisco	12,195,797
Pittsburg	6,876,565
Milwaukee	5,234,52[illegible]
Indianapolis	2,248,11[illegible]
Cleveland	1,328,196
New Haven	1,122,234
Syracuse	369,036
Philadelphia	61,105,828
Cincinnati	17,294,900
Baltimore	15,274,386
New Orleans	7,856,929
Louisville	6,257,738
Providence	4,061,400
Kansas City	1,847,000
Hartford	1,299,943
Lowell	378,298
Total	$1,495,659,869
Outside of New York	$283,012,207

No one can examine these reports without concluding that the commerce and industry of the country are, on the whole, more prosperous than ever before. There is considerable speculative activity, but, on the whole, less this season than last year, and although prices are now advancing more rapidly than they were then declining. The exchanges, exclusive of those arising from stock transactions, have never been exceeded except in the first week of the year, and in some degree at other cities they amount has been increased by the various transactions in government bonds during the past week, but the largest possible allowance on that account leave a great increase in comparison with the corresponding week of last year.

Abloom With Flowers.

From the Durango Record.

The whole country is abloom with wild flowers. Perfect oceans of color flood hills and mesas and valley. The ground itself is covered, and the trees and vines and shrubs are seeming alive with white and yellow and buff-colored butterflies of brilliant hues, stationary flower butterflies. There are legions of flowers on every hand, including many of the well known eastern favorites, and hosts of the pretty children of these western wilds, as delicate and beautiful as their more civilized sisters, but to us, as yet, nameless. There are hare bells and buttercups and daisies, and the white blossoms of the sarvice berry, and pretty white tassels, made up of little bell-shaped flowers, almost like the lily of the valley, but growing on shrubs, and pretty yellow blossoms, like the flowering currant, hawthorne blossoms shaded from white to pink, and wild sweet peas and columbine. In fact, there is no end of exquisite flowers of all shapes and hues.

Overcrowding of Emigrants.

LONDON, May 26.—The Liverpool board of public works felt compelled to take measures to check the overcrowding of emigrants there en route to America from the continent. They are consigned by hundreds at a time to agents in London and sleep crowded together on straw in low lodging houses without any regard to health or decency.

CONKLING AT ALBANY.

No Especial Change in the Situation.

CONKLING AT ALBANY.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Post's special says: Despite the appeals to members of the assembly the call for a caucus has not received anything like 5a names. The most disgraceful spectacle is made by Conkling in the corridors of the Delavan house begging members for their votes. Conkling says: "I have been a republican ever since the party was organized and things have now come to a pretty pass if I am to be read out of the party because I can't agree with the administration." Hamilton Fish, Jr., assisted Conkling. His influence is not apparent.

The Tribune's Albany special says: Conkling has bitter words only for Blaine whom he accuses of setting up the press against him, and even writing articles for papers to his detriment. He makes the surprising statement that he disapproved the union of the republicans with Mahone, but yielded to administration wishes on the subject. He also states that Platt first determined on resignation. A well informed republican said to-day he believed Conkling was solemnly presented with the Grant club address which he himself wrote, and in which he is depicted as the savior of the country.

CONKLING QUARRELS.

The fact has leaked out, and is creating some excitement among those who know it, that the person whom Senator Conkling was heard talking to in angry tones was Vice-President Arthur. Ex-Senator Conkling's utterances were so vehement that they seem to have traveled far enough to be heard by persons near at hand. It is stated that he said, among other things, "You have subjected me to three defeats at the hands of one man in twelve months," apparently meaning Judge Robertson, and referring to Chicago, Washington and Albany. "Now you have dragged me up here, and I am like a ward politician trying to carry a caucus." The fact that Conkling has been quarreling with his friends is considered a strong proof that he knows his case to be very hopeless. The hotels were full of the Conkling-Arthur quarrel and word got back to them. Gen. Arthur and Mr. Conkling both denied with vehemence that any such occurrence had taken place. A few moments after Mr. Conkling and Gen. Arthur walked down stairs in the Delavan House arm in arm, out on the street for a block, then they came back arm in arm and vanished up stairs.

POOR SUCCESS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 26.—The stalwarts do not show this morning much progress in securing signatures for the caucus. It is said by those who claim to know that they have only 47 signatures; others say only 36. The paper is not shown to any one to exhibit the number of signatures, so no one can say positively how many have signed it.

DEMOCRATS PREFER CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Ex-Speaker Randall has gone to Albany to advise the democrats in regard to the Conkling contest there. He received numerous telegrams from New York democrats on the subject of democratic policy, and concluded to go on the ground himself. He favors getting one democratic senator, if that can be accomplished, and next to that preventing the election by this legislature. If, however, an election is forced, Randall prefers sending Conkling back to any other republican. If it comes to choice of republicans the democrats will, no doubt, support Conkling. This is urged by every democratic senator and representative who has been asked his opinion, and several democratic senators have gone to New York to impress this policy on their party.

MADE A MISTAKE.

Addison A. Keys, editor of the Morning Express, who the other day wrote and published an article in his paper criticising the policy of Conkling taking the field in behalf of his own return to the senate, this morning announces his resignation of the position of editor of that paper.

DEPENDING ON THE DEMOCRATS.

There is still talk of depending on the democrats to break the deadlock when it comes, but the democrats insist that they will stand firm by the democratic candidates as long as they remain legislators.

Lake City News.

LAKE CITY, Co., 23.—The community is rejoicing over the lynching of Le Roy.

The United States government has begun the construction of a telegraph line from Lake City to Los Pinos agency.

A party of Denver and Rio Grande surveyors arrived here to-day. They will survey a route for the extension of their railroad down the Gunnison river.

Rough on the Readjusters

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Another conference of Virginia readjusters was held here last night. The main trouble is that the readjusters can't get any promise from the administration of federal patronage for use in the campaign. The president and Secretary Blaine have both expressed themselves in favor of the maintenance of the regular republican organization in Virginia.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Parnell is seriously ill.

The wheat crop promises 50 per cent. more yield than ever.

The treasury will only receive the fives shipped Monday.

The greenback state convention will be held at Elmira, N. Y., on August 23.

The Eads contract has been approved by both houses of the Mexican congress.

The town of Harrison, Arkansas, was totally burned last night by an incendiary fire.

The statue of Admiral Farragut was presented to New York City yesterday by Secretary Hunt.

The score in the New York walking match stood at midnight last night, Vint, 335; Littlewood, 319; Hughes, 325; Sullivan, 310.

Garfield characterizes as ridiculous the story that he had advised the return of Conkling and Platt with the understanding that they shouldn't antagonize the administration.

RUSSIA AND A CONSTITUTION.

The press of Europe at the present time is taking an apparently great and sincere interest in the condition and future prospects of the Russian empire. Every movement of Alexander III which bears upon national affairs is closely watched and freely commented upon; while on the other hand every plot of the revolutionists, every remark reported to have been made by nihilist reformers is supposed to have a direct influence upon the affairs of the country. And it is in criticising these two entirely different sides of the question that many opinions are formed which are unjust to Russian government and people.

Alexander is advised on every side to give his subjects a constitution. Such concession he is told by his friendly advisers, the press, will solve the difficult question which now perplexes his government. The almost universal opinion is that the nihilists desire this alone, and that the only salvation for Russia is in having one. It is taken for granted that the empire is engaged in a struggle between nihilism and autocracy, and that nothing but a constitution will pour oil upon the troubled waters. Nihilism is the hope of Russia, it is thought, while the intellectual activity and the aspirations of silent, thinking, studious men amount to nothing and serve no purpose. But allow intelligent observers to travel in Russia, and they see nothing of this power which is to save the country. Rather it is the novelists and the correspondents and the disturbers of the country who send broadcast the opinion so generally accepted that Russia is to be saved only by being forced into giving a constitution. And to obtain an honest opinion of the state of affairs the outside world should not judge by what novelists and critics say.

Will a constitution save Russia? Is it her only hope? Must the government allow that or take the alternative of ceasing to exist? We believe not. A constitution alone will not quell the disturbance; it will not bring peace, and will not solve the riddle. Why? Because a constitution and an assembly are not the corner stones of freedom, and it is only from freedom and from historical growth that a constitution, which is nothing more than a natural outcome of national sentiment, will ever come with benefits to the people in its hands. And in Russia to-day there is not that knowledge, general and broad, and that capacity for self-government which could utilize or be benefited by having a constitution. The people are not educated up to having too much liberty or too much power.

Now the Russian government in itself is constitutional, legal and legitimate. Its systems of appointment are superior to our own. But the cause of the present evils is a corruption in public service which seems to have bound itself around every office. The judges are bribed, tax gatherers dishonest and the clergy are corrupt. The executive power feels this as much as the people. The robberries of dishonest officials is one of the greatest evils any nation can have to contend against. A constitution will not help matters. It will not crush nihilism nor make the corrupt incorrupt. Mexico and the South American republics have good constitutions but their history has not always been a peaceful one. An assembly may be a great help but the constitution it would frame would be useless unless there is first inaugurated a public morality. Popular morality and popular institutions go hand in hand.

The remedy then for Russia is not a constitution, nor new laws. There is needed simply a morality which shall govern the officers now in control. And neither is it nihilism which is to save the country. Rather it will be those who are now silent, but who are observers. The Slavs are not yet so steeped in degredation, so entirely corrupted as not to have a power left to throw off whatever is base, and to lead their country into newer, better paths. We do not understand Russia by reading what her enemies say of her. But from the opinions of competent observers it may safely be stated that not by disorder and corruption, not by fanatics and revolutionists, but by time and quiet, by thinkers and honest men will she be saved.

THE MEXICAN NATIONAL.

The pamphlet which was published yesterday in New York and of which we give a *resume* to-day is interesting reading and gives important information concerning the progress of the Mexican National railroad, now being rapidly built across the broad territory of our sister republic. Mexico should congratulate herself upon the fact that her natural resources are such that foreign capital readily seeks investment within her borders. A revolution will be effected by the introduction of railroads which shall change for the better the future condition of the country. Already the results show themselves. She enjoys greater security than ever before; revolutions have ceased, her people are contented, her trade increased, and after the lapse of centuries there are being fulfilled the glorious prophecy of Humboldt. A new era, and one of prosperity, is opening for Mexico. The ignorance of her resources, and the general mistrust which once clung to her are being dispelled. Many illusions regarding her people, and their habits have faded before that better knowledge which comes from personal contact and observation. She is to-day freer than many states of Europe, from all internal troubles. The Mexican people seem at once to have thrown off that dull lethargy which they have so long had, and are determined apparently to take their natural place among the progressive peoples of the day.

By reason of her physical configuration and topographical relation to the rest of the world, Mexico is a most inviting field for railway investment. It is an immense country and a rich one. Her geographical situation is such that there is abundance of natural productions; she enjoys all climates. In her valleys is perpetual summer, and her plateaus even never experience the rigors of winter. There are mines of richest ore, where work is never interrupted by cold; vast plains unequaled for grazing purposes, and on the mountain sides groves of the richest tropical fruits grow in abundance. It is not simply poetical effusion to describe Mexico as an El Dorado. A doubter may easily convince himself of her natural superiority by visiting the country. It will surprise and delight; for nature has with lavish hand filled every mountain and covered every valley.

The importance of the railway system in Mexico cannot be fully estimated. The country itself lies on the water highway between Europe and Asia, and the best trans-continental route is directly through the City of Mexico. It is natural to presume that the commerce of Europe and Asia will select this route. The cities, now already large, will undoubtedly increase most wonderfully. Neglected tracts of country will be cultivated, new mines opened, intelligence and knowledge diffused. This direct route across the republic, and which saves the journey around Cape Horn or across the Isthmus is the great cross road forming the structural basis of the Mexican National.

But Mexico alone will not be benefited by the new railroad of which the pamphlet gives us a history. There must be a new market provided for our manufactured goods. Already our merchants look to foreign ports for shipment. The Spanish states of South America are being canvassed, and Mexico has been urged most strongly as our natural market. By pushing our great railway system into her territory, trade will be helped to a great extent. Our goods will become better known, and the tropical productions of Mexico more accessible. There is no reason why with the system of the Mexican National we should not obtain the consumption of Mexico for our goods.

EDITORIALS.

And a certain man had an ass and a son. He sat the son upon the ass and his neighbors said, see the lazy boy ride and the old man walk. And they laughed and complained and made fun of the good old father. So the paternal sat himself upon the ass and the boy walked; then others laughed and then—but all know the fable. We call the attention, most respectfully, of this fable to our readers, and our judges. We know they could fill our chair to the greater satisfaction of every one than we have ever hoped to. We recognize their superiority, and we are positive that were they in our position the most interesting facts would receive editorial comments, and only that would receive attention which would interest the young and the old, the blind and the well. It is the simplest thing in the world to write pleasingly for every one. Tastes are so similar, opinions so generally agree, that once the subject is decided upon, why what is easier than to write, and once written, who shall not be pleased? One of the most agreeable contemplations of an editor is that he has not to cater to diverse tastes. He shall either give his attention to local affairs or state news or national topics or foreign questions and every subscriber to the paper is entirely pleased. An accident, a war, a party quarrel, an architect's plans, the cleaning of a street, the selection of a governor, are matters regarded by every one in the same light. And it is this fact which makes it so easy to write an editorial. An editor feels entirely confident that in his opinion all will agree.

Another great advantage in writing editorials is that the writer always has his subject selected by his friends. It is wonderful how these friends agree in what they want; there is never any difference in their opinions. They are always in the right too. The editor is not a business man, therefore he cannot give advice to his business friends; he is not professional and he cannot direct the amputations or regulate the doses of physic; he is not a lawyer, and he cannot construct a brief. He broods over his short comings and becomes moody and depressed. For consolation he doses the readers of his paper with articles which betray his morbidness. He becomes distracted; his mind wanders and the result is the editorial page is devoted, not to the one subject pleasing to his friends, but embraces a variety of subjects.

An editorial then will be perfect, and absolutely pleasing if the writer only has friends; friends without limitation. Not the cold companions who utter no word of advice, but the communicative ones. There will be no danger; they will all agree. An artist will know what a mechanic desires, a politician will feel positive that a merchant will go into raptures over an editorial calculated to elevate a party and depress trade. There is only one view for all.

And the fable, moreover, relates that in the end the old man lost his ass, displeased his friends and lost his source of wealth.

Gilbert and Sullivan's new aesthetic opera of "Patience" has had a good success in London. Reginald Bunthorne is one of the heroes and is a poet of the "fleshly school." "The Times "takes occasion to remark that the poetry of "Reginald Bunthorne is totally unlike anything published by any real poet in England; even the dresses and colors of the rapturous maidens (not excepting the peacock embroidered gown of the formidable Mary Jane) would scarcely pass muster in an aesthetic drawing room. But in America no doubt the new opera will be hailed with welcome "as a faithful counterfeit presentment of London society in its latest development."

The Pall Mall Gazette, speaking of a projected design on the part of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to invite the British association to hold its meeting of 1883 in the United States, says a joint meeting would no doubt be enjoyable to all concerned. The British savants would receive a hearty welcome; the objects which both bodies have in view would be promoted, and new life might be infused into the elderly and languishing parent association, whom ungrateful striplings in science speak of as in her dotage. The Gazette adds: "Real good "would be done by holding international "meetings at regular intervals of an even "more comprehensive kind than that to be "proposed in the American association."

Sir Thomas Moore Conkling's last words to his New York assembly executioners: "I pray you, friends, see me up safe; as for coming down, let me shift for myself."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum, ... $10.00 Six Months ... $5.00
Three Months ... 2.50 One Month ... 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum, ... $2.00 Six Months ... $1.00
Three Months ... .50 One Month ... .25

ADVERTISING.
Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.
All subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly are struck off the list at expiration.
Mr. Harry Ross, the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.
No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE [illegible] accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising [illegible] respectfully notified that we [illegible] advertisements from them.
B. W. STEELE,
[illegible] the GAZETTE.

IN THE WILDERNESS.

Fourteen Days on Roaring Fork.

Thrilling Adventure of a Rio Grande Engineer.

Last Thursday, [illegible] the GAZETTE printed items [illegible] during the account of [illegible] predicament in which Mr. [illegible] one of the engineers of the Denver & Rio Grande road, had been placed. [illegible] as follows:

On the 1st [illegible] news was brought to Lead[ville] [illegible] about [illegible] the present month [illegible] his men had [illegible] north of the Roaring [illegible] further and [illegible] could not proceed [illegible] The snow, while [illegible] a band of [illegible] not evade if [illegible] The swift current [illegible] prevented them from [illegible] crossing their [illegible]

[illegible]

EGGLESTON ONCE MORE.

Arrest of the Colorado Murderer in New Mexico.

Our readers [illegible] sensation [illegible] years ago by the cold-blooded [illegible] partner at [illegible] subsequent capture, release [illegible] into the mountains [illegible] he joined the Utes and was instrumental in inciting the Indians to war. Since that time nothing has been heard of this smooth tongued, accomplished rascal until last week when the following item appeared in the Santa Fe New Mexican: "Hugh Marshall has not gone north to any great extent, notwithstanding the statement of a passenger who came up to Santa Fe from the south on Thursday. Governor Wallace received notice yesterday that Marshall had been arrested and was in the custody of the sheriff of Valencia county, at Los Lunas. The arrest was made upon a requisition from Governor Pitkin of Colorado, upon Governor Wallace. Marshall, or rather Eggleston, being wanted in Colorado for murder. It will be remembered that Marshall was arrested in Santa Fe some time ago upon the same charge, and was released because the Colorado authorities gave notice that he was not wanted by them. [illegible] Governor Pitkin should have issued a requisition for the prisoner after having once released him, is a little peculiar, and further developments will be of interest to the numerous acquaintances of the prisoner in Santa Fe. Marshall will be held at Los Lunas, to await the action of the Colorado authorities. Governor Wallace wrote yesterday notifying Governor Pitkin of the arrest."

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending May 25th, 1881:

Barr, Owen,	Morgenstern, Samuel,
Bryant, Miss May	Nolan, Emory,
Collins, John,	Phillips, Bert,
Dixon, E. A.,	Reynolds, R. T.,
Dyson, Sonora,	Richardson, Frank,
Hibbard, H. W. B.,	Robinson, R. L.,
Hostman, Miss Clarina,	Sevin, W. D.,
Major, Alex H.,	Smith, Mrs. H. B.,
McEwen, Mrs. [illegible]	Thomas, Mrs. Mary,
Milton, John,	Wilson, Mrs. C. J.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

Company D., 4th U. S. Cavalry, in charge of Lieutenant Rodgers, in transit from Fort Hayes, Kansas, to Fort Garland, via the Denver & Rio Grande, were encamped near the depot yesterday while their horses were feeding. This is the last company of the 4th cavalry to be furnished transportation, the other companies having already preceded them to Fort Garland, where they are now quartered.

AN ANCIENT COLLEGE PAPER.

The Yale Gallinipper for Eighteen Hundred and Forty-Eight.

A gentleman came into the GAZETTE office last evening and inquired very politely for the editor. The said man had in his possession a great curiosity which he desired to have filed among the archives of the GAZETTE. The gentlemen then drew a package from his pocket and laid it upon the table. An examination of the mysterious package revealed the fact that it was a weather-beaten moth-eaten newspaper bearing the title: The Yale Gallinipper, with the motto: *Magna est Gallinipper, et Prævalebit*, and the date, New Haven, November 1848. The number was the third of the first volume and the opening article was a poem on "The Burial of Euclid." A glance showed that the paper was one of those anonymous college skits in which the fun and frolic of students found vent then as now. The poem on the Burial of Euclid is a clever parody on Dryden, Campbell, Scott, Moore, Byron and Fitz Green Halleck. An article in prose follows, of a biographical nature, alleged to have been written by Fenfelsdroeck and in a very good imitation of the manner of Carlyle.

The paper is a four column folio and is filled with jokes and personal allusions which are of course quite lost on the modern generation. To any one who was a student of Yale in '48, it would doubtless call up many recollections of the good old times. We have complied with the wishes of our visitor and filed it among our archives.

Last of LeRoy.

LeRoy having been hung at the command of Judge Lynch, an illegal court, Coroner Holland of Rio Grande county, with his jury pronounced on Monday the following legal verdict on the matter which is surely the last of LeRoy:

STATE OF COLORADO,
COUNTY OF RIO GRANDE, } ss.

An inquisition held at Del Norte, county and state aforesaid, on the 23d of May, 1881, before L. P. Holland, coroner, upon the bodies of Arthur Pond, alias Billy LeRoy, and Sam Parker, (upon whose right arm was tattooed the letters S. P., from which, and the great resemblance between the two men, the jury believe them to be brothers), then lying dead by the jurors, whose names are hereto subscribed, the said jurors upon their oaths do say that said persons have named and described came to their deaths by hanging, at the hands of a large party of masked and disguised men, who kidnapped and confined J. M. Armstrong, sheriff of said county and deputy United States marshal, and who also overpowered the guards in the jail, after having taken by force from said deputy U. S. marshal, the keys of the jail and cells; said party of disguised men the jury are unable to identify from the evidence or otherwise. We the jury further find that no blame whatever attaches to Mr. Armstrong, or any of the guards who were in charge of said prisoners.

The jail referred to in this verdict is the jail of Rio Grande county, Colorado, as the building is used for that purpose.

Signed,

THOMAS M. BARNES,
HERMAN SCHAEFER,
A. S. GOODRICH,
E. M. CASE,
B. N. L. NOLASON,
HENRY SHE.
L. P. HOLLAND,
Coroner Rio Grande county, Colorado.

PUEBLO'S PROPOSED OPERA HOUSE.

Another House of Drama to be Erected.

Hon. James Rice, who is at present absent in Denver, telegraphs the Chieftain yesterday that Messrs. Langrishe & Pierce, of that city, will erect an opera house in Pueblo which will in every respect please the people and accommodate the wants of that town, the building to be completed by the first of next September. Mr. Rice has investigated the subject and is well pleased with the plan proposed by these gentlemen, and being familiar with Mr. Rice's views in the matter, we feel confident that our people interested in this enterprise will be well satisfied with the plan that is proposed. The building which these gentlemen propose to erect will be an ornament to the city, and Pueblo cannot do better than to accept of this proposition at once, so that work can be commenced upon the structure as soon as possible. Mr. Langrishe will probably be in Pueblo the coming week, when arrangements will be perfected for the construction of the theater immediately. The city is badly in need of a more commodious hall for public entertainments, and a better opportunity to get what is wanted at a small cost will probably not be offered again soon. Prompt action in this matter will result in benefit to all.

UNION SERVICES.

Bible Readings and Gospel Meetings Under Charge of the Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. Geo. C. Needham, lately pastor of Moody's church in Chicago, assisted by Col. Clarke of the same city, will begin a series of meetings under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in this city next Sunday. There will be Bible readings in the afternoon and gospel meetings in the evening. As the pastors of the churches will unite with the Y. M. C. A. it is expected to hold services Sabbath afternoon and evening in the Opera House and during the week in some of the churches.

All singers who are willing to assist in the services of the union meetings the coming week are requested to meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church for practice.

Teachers' Monthly Report.

Principal Parker of the public schools has handed us the following teachers' report of all grades for the month ending May 20, 1881:

Whole number in attendance	490
Average number belonging	423¼
Average daily attendance	413
Aggregate attendance	826[illegible]
Number half-days absence	874
Number unexcused	96
Number cases tardiness	225
Number unexcused	106
Number pupils suspended	0
Number receiving corporal punishment	0

John Courter now has his brick yard on Shook's Run in full operation, and he informs us that he will burn 300,000 brick next week. He now has a large force of men at work and this industry will furnish employment to a large number of men during the coming summer.

PROGRESS IN MEXICO.

Facts About the Mexican National Railroad.

Some Account of Mexico and Its Resources.

Resume of an Important Document Just Published.

NEW YORK, May 26.—There was published in this city to-day an important document giving an account of the Mexican National railway and the Palmer-Sullivan concession. It also contains some valuable information concerning Mexico and its resources. Below will be found a resume of its contents:

Mexico is a confederated republic of twenty-seven (27) states, one (1) territory (Lower California) and one (1) federal district—that of Mexico. Its form of government, national and state, is fashioned after the general plan of that of the United States of America, which has proved, for this continent, to be such a fortunate foundation for social and political stability.

The Republic of Mexico comprehends a territorial area of 741,800 square miles—an area greater than that of the combined territories of France, Spain, the entire German Empire, Great Britain and Ireland.

Its population in 1876 was 9,500,000, and is now something greater. It is, therefore, a little more populous than the two kingdoms of Belgium and Holland. Or, to seek another European illustration, it is nearly equal to the combined populations of Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Bulgaria.

It is this magnificent domain (as yet, substantially, virgin as a railway field) which the Mexican National railway is entering from the United States, and simultaneously building northward and westward from the central capital of Mexico, and at Manzanillo eastward from the Pacific coast.

The investor, about to place his capital in a railway enterprise in a foreign country, will naturally consider the political, physical and commercial features of the field.

With the politics of Mexico, or of the United States, or with the political relations of the two countries, the Mexican National railway has nothing to do. It suffices to call attention to the fact that the government of Mexico is that form which has proved best and safest for the rapid development and social stability of this continent.

The old popular impression that Mexico is a land of exceptionally chronic social disturbance and political revolutions is rapidly clearing away, as the life and resources of the country become better known.

The public mind of the United States has already become well disabused of this illusion, and Europe will soon find it as baseless as many of its familiar beliefs not long ago of the United States.

There is far less social or political disturbance to-day in Mexico than there is at this moment in Ireland or in Russia, and less unrest and fear of future danger. The last presidential election in Mexico was as peaceful as any in the United States or in France.

Mexico's physical configuration and her topographical relation to the whole surface of the civilized and trading portions of the globe, make her the most inviting field of the world at this moment for railway enterprises and investment.

It is an immense country; more than half as large as non-Russian Europe, without a navigable stream, or one that even can be made navigable for any practical distance. The peculiar configuration (an immense central and plateau, sloping down by stately descents—a most escarpments—to the lowlands or *Tierras calientes* along the coast, where ripen the tropical harvests) forever precludes the future construction of any canal system. It is, and must remain, without water transportation, and dependent for all its vast inter-state and foreign import and export trade on railway carriage.

Further, Mexico is on the direct water highway between Europe and Asia. Humboldt, eighty years ago, called her "el puente del comercio del mundo" (the bridge of the commerce of the world). This commanding position can never be taken away from her, and will grow in strength as the world grows in wealth and peace and progress.

This American continent, dividing the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, bars the way to the trade currents of Europe and Asia. Right through the City of Mexico lies one of the best trans-continental railway lines that can be built or operated with safety to life and health across it. And this line is one of the great vertebral cross roads which form the structural basis of the Mexican National railway system.

THE RESOURCES OF MEXICO.

It is the local material resources of Mexico, however, which constitute the strongest inducement and the most solid foundation for present investment.

Mexico is a country of nearly ten millions of people, with large cities and towns and universities and cathedrals and developed mines and teeming harvests, and all the resources and conditions of organized civilization. She is in close proximity and political sympathy with the fifty millions more of the people of the United States, the most prosperous and active and wealth producing and consuming people on the face of the globe at this time. With this nation she has a coterminous boundary of 1,800 miles, about to be pierced at several points with railways. Practical experiment has demonstrated in the United States that railroads built into an uninhabited territory will create habitation and business immediately, even if that territory is held by hostile, savage tribes, and the roads are built literally under fire and operated at the outset under military guard. Practical experiment has demonstrated further that such roads will sustain themselves across long stretches of comparatively desert lands, if mines or irrigable soil (the conditions of future wealth) be found at their termini.

But this latest of American railroads (The Mexican National Railway) is building from a populous capital to great provincial cities, and to ports on the highway of the world's trade, and through settled states laden with the harvests of both the temperate and tropical zones. The City of Mexico (283,000) is larger in population than Rome (244,484), or Copenhagen (205,000), or Lisbon (253,000). San Luis Potosi (60,000) is about as large as Mayence (58,000); Pueblo (75,000) is about equal to Havre (75,000); Leon (150,000) is larger than Antwerp (125,000), or Genoa (130,000), or Venice (128,000). Silao (38,000) is equal to Metz (38,000); Guanajuato (63,000) is larger than Verona (60,000); Guadalajara (74,000) is the counterpart of Toulon (70,000); Toluca (12,000) is near Luxembourg (14,000); Colima (31,700) equals Freiburg (32,000); Zapotlan (22,000) is larger than Macon (16,000); Zacatecas (36,000) nearly equal to Coblentz (29,000), Morelia (25,000) is larger than Heidelburg or Treves (each 22,000).

On the route from the City of Mexico to Manzanillo alone, there are twenty-three important towns, aggregating (including the City of Mexico) a population of 784,000. The little villages would swell it to nearly a million. Nearly one-half of the population of Mexico is tributary to this inter-oceanic line. During the freighting season six hundred donkeys and mules leave Manzanillo every day, laden with goods and merchandise for the interior. This represents only the Pacific trade of one port. A graphic writer (an army officer during our war, who passed over this route in 1872, declared that the daily scene on the road recalled to his mind "the transportation of an army on the march."

The colossal trans-Missouri system of the United States has developed itself within fifteen years, out of an effort to reach across uninhabited plains about half a million of adventurers and unsettled miners scattered on what was then an unknown and far-off coast—California, once an outlying Mexican state. The Mexican National railway is pushing out from their own central capital for the trade and travel of 10,000,000 of people living in comparatively close districts, and to place them in direct communication with 50,000,000 more of neighbors and friends. These 10,000,000 of people, with their cities and states, and all the wants of civilized life, inhabit a country of unparalleled natural resources and wealth. Their catalogue reads like a modern material Arabian Nights tale of romance. Humboldt says: "This vast empire, under a careful cultivation, would alone produce all that commerce collects together from the rest of the globe."

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Mexico's best known commercially by her silver, which, up to this time, has been her chief export; because, by reason of its great value in a small bulk, it has been the only one of her productions which could bear the cost of transportation by mule and human carriage. Within her limits are found the greatest known silver deposits of the world. "Guanajuato, Real de Monte, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi and other of her mining localities have yielded, within the range of statistical data, over three thousand millions of dollars." Her silver mines, indifferently worked from the time of Cortez, are far richer than the gold and silver ranges of the United States, which have made the millionaires of California and Nevada, and created prosperous states like Colorado. "More than five-ninths of the $9,700,000,000 in the world have come from Mexico." But this is her least source of wealth. Hon. John W. Foster, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, in a recent official paper declares that Mexico, in her coffee alone, "possesses a far greater source of wealth and prosperity than in the products of silver."

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

However glittering and desirable and substantial the golden harvest of the precious metals, the agricultural products of the soil have, in the end, always been found to be the most lucrative, as well as the healthiest, form of national wealth, and that most conducive to the general prosperity of the people. It is in this direction that Mexico has been expressly favored by Providence. Her physical conformation (a great plateau in the centre, 6,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea, with its periphery of lowland coast on either side) gives her a temperate and tropical climate in the same range of latitude, and, consequently, also the harvests of the temperate and of the tropical zones almost within touch, and absolutely in sight of each other. In this she has advantages and a wealth beyond that of the United States. Mexico produces abundantly the corn and wheat and barley and fruits; the pines and oaks and other timber; the hides and wool; horses, mules, hogs and cattle; the sugar and rice, figs and oranges and cotton and tobacco, rum and molasses, and other semi-tropical products of the United States; but she goes farther, and adds whole classes of pure tropical products, which are her monopoly, as against the United States and Europe.

WORK DONE.

The Mexican National Railway is built in pursuance of a decree of the Congress of the Republic of Mexico, generally known as the "Palmer-Sullivan Concession," executed on or about the 13th day of September, 1880, for the construction in Mexico of the following lines of railroad, with corresponding telegraph lines, namely:

1. "From Mexico City to the Pacific Ocean at the port of Manzanillo, or between that port and Navidad, passing through Toluca, Maravatio, Acambaro, Morelia, Zamora, La Piedad, and thence to the Pacific, following the line that may prove most favorable for the mutual interests of the company and of the nation."

2. "From Mexico to the northern frontier, this line taking its departure from that to the Pacific, at a point between Maravatio and Morelia, and passing through the cities of San Luis Potosi, Saltillo and Monterey, arriving at the northern frontier at Laredo, or between that point and Eagle Pass."

3. Other lines since added by additional concessions:

From Matamoras to Monterey via Mier.

From Zacatecas to San Luis Potosi, and from Zacatecas to Lagos, making in all a system of over 2,000 miles.

The work of actual construction began in the fall of 1880, and has since been pushed with vigor and energy.

Twenty-five parties of engineers are now in the field, in Mexico, at work on the several sections in progress and locating new lines. At Laredo connection will be made with the Gulf Coast of the United States by means of the Texas Mexican railway, one hundred and forty miles of which are now completed westward from Corpus Christi, and the remaining fifty miles to Laredo will be finished in time.

Another line is building down from San Antonio, and expects to reach Laredo this autumn. This will put the Mexican National railway in direct communication at Laredo with the railway system of the United States. Within the republic of Mexico the work of actual construction is now going as follows:

From Laredo southward toward Monterey; from Zacatecas southeastward toward San Luis Potosi; from Manzanillo eastward toward the City of Mexico; from the City of Mexico on the main line north and west to Morelia and San Luis Potosi.

On the main trunk line the work is being pushed simultaneously in three sections:

1st. Section from City of Mexico to Toluca.

2d. Section from Toluca to Acambaro, Celaya and Salamanca.

3d. Section from Acambaro to Morelia and Patzcuaro.

Thousands of laborers are at work on these three sections. These men, native Mexicans, receive three reals (about 37½ cents) or two francs per day, and do fair service. Sixty-five thousand tons of steel rails have been contracted for and part of them already delivered in the City of Mexico. Two hundred locomotive engines and four thousand freight cars are also ordered, and some of them delivered. It is proposed to complete the line from Laredo to Monterey by the close of this year, and from Monterey to San Luis Potosi by the close of next year, at which time it will meet the line from the City of Mexico, which is intended to be laid northward to San Luis Potosi by that time. There is no doubt the entire lines of the road, westward to the Pacific and northward to the United States, forming together a really national Mexican system of railway, will be completed long within the limits fixed by the concession. Working from half a dozen directions, with wages at about one-fifth of what is paid in the United States (Western territories), and in a country where there is no winter and no snow, work can be pushed with marvelous rapidity, once a full organization is effected and the forces on the field.

THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAY BONDS.

To aid in the construction of the roads above mentioned, aggregating something over 2,000 miles, the Mexican National railway company have authorized an issue of their first mortgage bonds. These bonds are all of the denomination of $1,000; bear date the first day of April, 1881, and interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of October and April in each year; payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin, at the company's office in New York. They are issued under a first mortgage or trust deed of the railway company on its lines, and property appurtenant thereto, at the rate of not exceeding $20,000 per mile, with the right in the trustees to authorize, after completion of any division, a further issue thereupon, for betterments, improvements, equipment, or other necessary or beneficial objects, at their discretion, of not exceeding 5,000 per mile of completed road.

About $10,000,000 of these bonds have already been disposed of. Under the trust above quoted the issue of bonds cannot exceed $25,000 per mile, at which rate the interest which the road must earn to meet its annual bonded charges would be $1,250 per mile. This is a moderate amount compared with the average income earning capacity per mile of the railroads of the United States. In 1879 the entire railroad mileage of the United States was 84,233 miles and the net earnings $219,916,724, showing a net earning per mile of $2,610. If the Mexican National railway does as the average of the railways of the United States it will not only earn enough to meet promptly the interest on its bonds, but $1,360 per mile besides for dividends on stocks.

The net earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande railway for 1880, on an average mileage operated during the year of 460 miles, were $1,710,461.80, being a net earning per mile of $3,718. Should the Mexican National railway do as well as this road at the other and uninhabited end of the plateau, it will not only meet its bonded interest, but yield a surplus of $2,468 per mile to apply to dividends on its stock—a sum a most double the highest interest charge allowable under the deed of trust. But during the last six months of 1880, the earnings of this road were $1,213,693.85, on an average mileage operated of 535 miles, being a net annual earning per mile of $4,537.16—a still stronger showing. But another illustration may still be found in a wider comparison. The entire railroad mileage for 1879 of the Pacific states (mining, but comparatively sparsely settled communities) and of the Pacific railways leading to them across the plains, was 5,129 miles; the net earnings of these roads for the same year were $20,278,400, showing a net earning per mile of $3,953. Should the Mexican National railway do as well as these new roads to the north of it, it would earn, after meeting its interest charges, $2,703 per mile for dividends.

THE RAILWAY'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The future of the Mexican National railway, however, has proportions beyond its inter-state commerce and its lucrative carrying trade between the two great republics of North America. When built, it becomes at once a most important link in the great through freight and travel lines of the world. The City of Mexico lies directly on the established ocean highways between New York, Liverpool, New Orleans, the Mediterranean ports, Yokohama, Hong Kong, Calcutta, Melbourne and Callao, and is the focal and only point at which all the routes cross each other—"el puente." The City of Mexico can be made a centre of direct exchange for the commerce of the world, without any of it leaving the direct track of its carriage.

North America lying across the path between all these points, obstructs water passage; forcing a lengthy and expensive detour around Cape Horn or the costly portage of the breadth of the continent. Here the Mexican National railway holds a singularly commanding position. Its Laredo or International line in distance and time from New York to Manzanillo will be something shorter than the present railway routes from New York to San Francisco. By its interoceanic line from Manzanillo via the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz or any other near Gulf port, it forms the most available transcontinental route that can ever be built. The problem of transcontinental transportation will be ultimately solved by that road which can carry freight across the continent from ship to ship, cheapest, fastest, with the greatest regularity, and with the least risk of detention or loss.

The transcontinental lines of the United States are all of vast length, involving costly tariffs on freights; and the northern ones are liable at winter to serious delays and blockades. The shorter lines via Tehuantepec and Panama balance their saving in cost of freight by their expense in the cost of life. The line through the City of Mexico is the golden transcontinental mean. There is winter to the north of it—death to the south of it. It alone, of all the transcontinental lines, can be operated uniformly every day in the year, without danger to the traveler, death to the employee or loss to the shipper. This line is the east and west cross-bar of the Mexican National railway system. From Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico the English section is already built and running, and the Mexican National company have now under active construction some 260 miles westward of their section, and 70 eastward from Manzanillo.

Again the Gulf of Mexico is a vast internal central sea, of almost the same water area as the Mediterranean: and holding to the new world much the same relation which the Mediterranean does to the old. Through the great Mississippi, however, with its twenty-three tributary rivers, it has a greater command of the internal commerce of North America than the Mediterranean has of Europe. Singularly enough, these two great internal continental seas facing inward both have free outlets into the Atlantic, and both are closed by a bar of land to the Pacific. The Mexican National railway is the Suez canal of the new world—its shorter route to the Indies. Daniel Webster, when our minister of foreign affairs, saw clearly the advantageous natural relations of Mexico to the commercial nations of the world, and in an official paper, so far back as 1851, speaking of an inter-oceanic railroad across her territory, wrote thus: "It gives her access to the markets of all nations, and makes her, in short, a central point for the commerce of modern times."

Briefly, the work of this great national enterprise for Mexico is this: It gives her command and control of herself, establishing firmly her political and commercial autonomy. It unites her, by a marriage of mutual interest to the United States—the fellow republic—which divides with her the continent. It brings into view and may her true relations to the commerce and trade routes of the world.

In fact, the Mexican national railway lines now building are the crown and completion for Mexico of the comprehensive system of roads and public improvement projected and begun for her over three centuries ago by that far-sighted statesman Hernando Cortez.

VICTORIA'S VICTIMS.

Two Hundred and Thirty-Eight Bodies Recovered.

Sad Scenes and Incidents in the Stricken City.

THE VANITY OF INSPECTION.

TORONTO, May 26.—An official paper bearing on the inspection of the steamer Victoria which collapsed at London, was forwarded to Ottawa to-day by Samuel Risley, government steamer inspector of this city. He looked on her as safe for river traffic. She was inspected twice a year, first in May and again in October.

BODIES OF THE DEAD.

LONDON, ONT., May 26.—The bodies still unclaimed are being enclosed in shells and removed to the drill shed, where they can be visited by one's friends in search for them.

GREATLY OVERLADEN.

The story of the disaster as given by competent witnesses who were on board, shows that the ill-fated vessel was on her last trip, and that on setting out from Spring Branch to return to the city she had nearly all her passengers on her way down, and in addition a large number who were waiting on the wharf to be conveyed home. The number on board on the returning trip is estimated at seven hundred, a burden out of all proportions to the strength and capacity of the vessel.

A DAY OF MOURNING.

A committee of citizens met this evening to consider the situation and concert measures. It was decided to ask the mayor to proclaim to-morrow a day of public mourning, by the suspension of business, to call upon those who are in straitened circumstances and to extend such relief as may be necessary to the care for such bodies as are neglected and to devise means for the erection of a public monument. Probably such monument will be erected at Woodland cemetery, situated on the bank of the river almost overlooking the scene of the disaster.

THE CORONER'S JURY.

The inquest began this evening. The jury formally viewed the body of Miss Fannie Cooper and adjourned till to-morrow.

BLOWING UP THE BOAT.

A field battery was called out this evening for the purpose of blowing up the boat, under which several more bodies are supposed to be.

PROFOUND GRIEF.

The people throughout the city feel stunned and stupefied by the blow and weeping men are seen on every side. Up to the present, 10:30, two hundred and thirty-eight bodies have been recovered. It is believed there are several yet beneath the wreck.

LIST OF THE DROWNED.

LONDON, ONT., May 25.—The following is a list of the drowned so far as identified: Mrs. Wm. Asbury, Maple street, and son; Abbott, son of [illegible] S. Abbott; Minnie Amestery, London; Charles Bonner, Lillie Beaton, Harry Beaton, James Burns, Albert Street, Lizzie Basserville, da[ughter] of Rosa Bailey, John Baskerville, Ida Burns, another daughter of James Burns, missing; Albert Cole, John Clark Shoemaker, Miss Maria Cornell, Fannie Cooper, Mary Craddock, Mrs. W. Clarke, Mrs. John Curran, Miss Cornish, Mrs. Debean, Mr. Debean, missing; Hannah Dennis, Mr. Wm. Dyer, Mr. J. Dary, Alice Deacman, two Misses Fox; Mr. Clinton Fryer, sr.; Mr. Fryer, jr., wife and niece; Joseph Graham, Miss Julia Griffith, Miss Gibson, Miss M. Gavin and child, Willie Glass; Plumber Hobbs and three children, Miss Millie Hogan, Miss Heron, James Learn, Mrs. Kelly, two sisters and Kendrick; Mrs. Wm. Lasdie and child, Eddie Langhay, John Lacaire, J. C. Meredith and father of W. R. Meredith, M. P. P. W., William McBride, W. H. Milan and two sons, Nellie Morrison, John Morrison, Bertie Morrison. The three above are children of James Morrison, of London East, Mrs. Mathews and two children, Mary McPherson, Miss Ida McIntosh, Miss W. McNay, H. W. Matley, Mr. McLennan, Miss Annie McAlister, Harvey Magee, Miss Priscella Musti[c]a, Miss Paris, Pope, Mr. Herbert Purser and son, the manager of the boat, Mr. A. B. Powell and two newsboys, Margaret Quinn, George Plummer, Manager Robertson, of Park B. N. A., Miss Scott, the two Misses Shipley, Charles Siddons, Willie Stevely, Orvill Smith, Lizzie Stuart, Mrs. Smart and two children, Mr. J. C. Siddon, Lizzie Skinner, Edwin Smith, Mrs. W. Scott, George Street, Thos. Stevens, C. Thayer, Willie Trenor, George Trenor, Dollie Eshran, Willie Westman, James Weatherhead, Mrs. Wall, Mr. Wall and three other members of the family are missing, Alfred Mastie, aged 15, son of Thomas Mastie, John Wall, shoemaker, and child, Jose Markham, J. Perkins, William Wanmcott, Mr. Marsne's two children, Polly Grifton, Willie D. Glass, Charles Siddons, Miss Meeker, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, S. T. Eraham, Mrs. Fitzgibbons, Dollie Latham, Mrs. W. Clinton, John Curran, Mrs. [illegible] Stevenson and three children, Mr. Thayer, Mr. Shipley, Carlyle O. Smith, [illegible] Spiers, Thomas Dester, Miss McConnell, George Ferrogood and two boys, Mr. Sha[illegible]man and two children, two children named Jones, J. W. Kilburn, Emma and Nellie Prescott, S. Caldwell, R. Fitzgibbons, Lizzie Calling, Annie Goss, [illegible] Anderson, Jas. Young, Mrs. Stonehouse, Mrs. Taylor, Frank Stevens, wife and four children, Wm. Short, S. Pecco, Miss Middleton, Jno. Moore, wife and child, Mrs. Jones and two children, man named Jones Graydon and son, C. H. Graydon, Miss Minnie Smith, Miss McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Burman and child, Miss Smith, Henry Conroe, Geo. Walsh, Jno. Boyd, Miss Maloney, Geo. Evans and two children, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, Miss Ferguson, Mrs. Smith and daughter, J. Perkins, Thos. Davidson, W. Edmunds, Mrs. Milborn, Al. Shere, Annie Jones, Chas. Garman, Thos. Breeze, Jno. Phillips, Jno. Harris, Nellie Mason, Wm. Wannacatt, Miss Swanyile, E. Shay, Sam. Pile and Henry Hay.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

Senatorial dignity and courtesy have declined.

The senate has adjourned. The country draws a long breath.

The Denver Republican and Denver News are in accord in the dispute between Garfield and Conkling.

The Leadville Herald takes back what it had to say about Garfield snubbing the Grant crowd.

A significant thing about the Hamill-Belford affair is the exceeding willingness of the latter to let the discussion drop.

Colorado is well-to-do for newspapers. We have nine more dailies than Kentucky, though the latter state has over six times our population.

The comments we have published in the state press show that the mass of the republicans in this state are in sympathy with the president in his fight.

We print this morning the opinions of several of several of our weekly papers on the Conkling resignation. They show the public sentiment of the state is overwhelmingly with Garfield.

The Greeley Tribune comes out in a very severe arraignment of Arapahoe for her fraudulent assessment. It will be remembered in the future. Assessor Roberts must do his duty better this year.

The raid on bossism has commenced. The must be fought clear through.—Leadville Herald.

Yes. Senatorial bossism has now been pretty severely crushed. There never has been any danger of executive bossism.

The true inwardness of the Hamill-Belford affair seems to be this: Belford found he would run behind his ticket in his own county, and to conceal his own unpopularity, started the rumor that Hamill used money against him.

It is interesting to note the attitude of democratic papers in the Conkling fight. Nearly all are supporting Conkling. This must be particularly agreeable to stalwart papers like the Chicago Inter-Ocean and St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The defeat of Chandler was to have been expected. He was appointed to that position in the attorney general's office which usually manages the southern outrage business. He is a strong partisan and the democrats who were in the majority did not care to trust him.

The full correspondence of the state department with Nicholas Fish has been published and is a complete vindication of the administration from the charges contained in the Conkling-Platt and Grant letters. Mr. Fish positively refused to remain unless promoted.

The New York Evening Post says that when Charles Sumner was treated by General Grant in the way that Conkling felt himself to have been treated, one of his friends urged him to resign and get a vote of confidence from the legislature. He replied, "That, sir, would be an act of demagogism unworthy of a senator."

Z. L. White, who had the reputation of being the most accurate news gatherer in Washington, says that Conkling resigned so as to get the long term, which will last two years after Garfield's term is over. He then will be in a better position to fight Garfield, as he can if defeated in 1884 make new combinations before March 4, 1887, when his term would expire. This sounds absurd, but is the opinion of the most reliable correspondent in Washington.

The charge is now being made with some show of truth that Mr. Platt has shown bad faith. It is a fact that the eighteen pronounced anti-Conkling members of the legislature led by Robertson threw their strength for Platt in the republican caucus. It is said this was done because Mr. Platt promised that the independents outside of the machine should be recognised in the distribution of offices and otherwise. This promise he has completely disregarded.

The Cincinnati Commercial believes now in war to the knife. It says: "The confirmation of Judge Robertson to be collector of the port of New York should give him power to prevent the re-election of Conkling and Platt. There is in the custom house a standing army of Conkling men. They should be baptized by immersion as administration men or put to the sword. Our idea of civil service reform is that Conkling's heads should be broken with his own club.

General W. L. French died yesterday. He was born in Baltimore in 1815. He graduated at West Point in 1837, and immediately went into active service in Florida where the Seminole war was in progress. He was in the Mexican war and other wars on the border until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. He was appointed brigadier general in May, 1861, and served throughout the war. He will be remembered as the successor of Sickles in the command of the third army corps after the battle of Gettysburg. His command took an active part in all the battles and campaigns that have made the Army of the Potomac illustrious.

After waiting awhile Judge McMorris was appointed, the necessity of placating Senator Hill, and of "sitting down" on the "Grant crowd" in Colorado, preventing the appointment of Senator Peck, who was disposed to go to work at once, and who has the courage to live up to his convictions in this matter.—Leadville Herald.

The Herald has made a mistake several times in this matter. Judge McMorris was not Senator Hill's candidate, but Senator Teller's. The latter suggested the nomination both to Senator Hill and to Judge McMorris. This is not an idle surmise based on alleged rumor circulated by Judge Couley, but a veritable fact which can be substantiated by two letters written by Senator Teller not marked confidential, and which, we presume, may be given to the public if demanded.

General Grant's name before his last return to this country was a synonym for success. But successive defeats since have injured his prestige. He failed to get the nomination at the Chicago convention for the presidency. He failed in the World's fair commission and resigned the presidency. Now our dispatches state he failed to get the Mexican grants for his railroad which he expected. General Grant is undoubtedly a great man, but there is a limit to his success. His great name cannot carry through to success every project.

Some years ago ex-Senator Conkling had different views about patronage. He then thought that duty to his party rose above personal pique about appointments. In a letter to John A. Andrew shortly after the war he said: "Shall republicans in the face of the "enemy refuse to stand by their cause, which "in effect is to desert to the other side, merely "because loaves have not come to their baskets "or fishes to their nets? Men stand talking "about federal patronage and differences "among leaders and personal feelings between "individuals and the like. What do the peo"ple care about them? Of what public conse"quence are the personal aims, objects and "mishaps of individuals?"

On the 11th of January, 1872, Senator Conkling delivered a great speech on a resolution making the president ineligible to a third term. This speech contained the following words which have some bearing on the past contest:

"Do not senators as well as presidents need to be delivered from temptation? May not senators as well as presidents be tempted to schemes and intrigue and play the demagogue, and defame other departments of the government, and employ patronage, and even worse means, to secure a re-election or a still higher place? * * * The worst broils in our politics have festered in congress, and who does not know their cause?

Senator Conkling then defended the executive and attacked senatorial interference with patronage.

The importation of Mexican products across the line between the two countries at Loredo, the terminus of the line being built under the Palmer-Sullivan contract to connect the City of Mexico with the United States is showing a remarkable increase. In 1875 the imports were $206,125.09. In 1877 they were increased to $400,425.86. In 1879 they were slightly increased to $457,459.81. In the fall of 1880 the contract with Messrs. Palmer and Sullivan was executed, and this immediately increased the exchange of products at this point so that in 1880 they were $648,160.90. The business already done this year shows this amount will be very largely increased. The favorable effect of the building of this road on our trade with Mexico can hardly be estimated. It will bring about an immense interchange of products, and will materially aid in taking from England the Mexican trade she now has which belongs to us.

The senate has finally adjourned, and the deadlock and fight over patronage has become history. The senate adjourns with much less dignity than it did when it assembled for the extra session. To be frank, it must be admitted that the republicans come out of the contest in bad shape. They made a fight to elect certain officers and failed through the defection of the two New York senators. The democrats made some very foolish speeches early in the start, but their conservative course since the resignation of the New York senators, which threw the control of the senate into their hands, is worthy of commendation. It is only one of the few times that the democracy has improved a good opportunity. They might have reorganized the committees and had entire instead of partial control of the organization. But they wisely refrained and have really won a victory. The republican senators led by Conkling brought on the contest and Conkling left them in the minority by resigning.

The career of Collector Robertson has been heretofore somewhat local and he is not well known outside of his state. Chauncey M. Depew a few nights ago gave the following brief biographical sketch of him which will be read with interest:

"It has been my pleasure to know Judge Robertson from my earliest boyhood. I was born in the district he represents, and trust I know of whom I speak. Two terms he has served as a member of the assembly, six times as a senator, once in congress, and three times elected as judge of his county; and each time that he has appeared before the people for their suffrages he has received a support that has carried him from five thousand to ten thousand ahead of his ticket. This gentleman, who has been a member since its organization of the republican party, was, during the anti-slavery agitation twenty-five years ago, hung in effigy for casting the turning vote which sent William H. Seward to the United States senate. The record he then made he has been true to ever since; and when the president of the United States selected him for the principal federal office of the state of New York he selected one of the most distinguished citizens that have ever brought honor to the Empire state."

Our dispatches indicate that ex-Senators Conkling and Platt will make a fight for a re-election. This materially weakens their position. If they resigned to stay out of politics there was some dignity about their action. But unless they do, all the adverse criticisms are justified. The result of their canvass for re-election is by no means certain. During the past week their strength has been underrated. They can probably control a majority of a republican caucus. The only thing for the minority to do is to follow Senator Conkling's example. He found himself beaten in a republican caucus and declined to submit. He brought ex-Senator Eaton to Washington to lobby with democrats to defeat a republican administration. Mr. Conkling heretofore has been strong because he was unscrupulous enough to use methods which his opponents would not use. He should have this advantage no longer. He should be attacked and fought by his own weapons. This is the only way to beat him thoroughly.

Conkling is reported to have said that he would not object to Robertson for any other office than that of collector of the port of New York. How would it suit him to send Robertson to the United States senate to occupy the seat resigned by Mr. Conkling?

SENATORIAL ENCROACHMENT ON THE EXECUTIVE.

There is one feature of the present struggle which is agreeable and that is the blow at senatorial bossism. The senate was designed to represent the conservative sentiment of the people. It was to be our aristocratic part of the government and, hence its members are not elected directly by the people, but by states. The representation is in no sense popular. But of late years the senate has been encroaching on other departments of the government. It has attempted to revise decisions of the supreme court. It has informed the president that he must consult the senators of any state in which he makes a change of office. To enforce this, the senate establishes a custom not to confirm any one if there should be objections from the senators in his state. This custom very effectively controlled the patronage for the senators during Grant's administration, and would have done so since had it not been that the senate has been part of the time different in politics from the president and at other times very evenly divided. But this custom has received its death blow in the confirmation of Robertson, who was opposed by both of the New York senators. With the overthrow of this custom senatorial assumption of power over patronage ceases.

As it has been, senators have been sort of dukes, and their states their duchies. The leading senators controlled all the patronage and usually attempted to dictate who their associates should be. Their power was getting absolute. The president could not invade their territory to make an appointment without consulting them any more than the King of France during the feudal times could directly govern the territory or people of his great barons. He could reach his subjects outside of his own home territory only through his barons. These vassals were at one time more powerful than the king. The senate has shown the same tendency, and has attempted to compel all executive acts in their states to be performed with and by their consent. This is utterly foreign to our government. The senate is invested by the constitution with no executive authority whatever. Whatever executive authority the constitution gives to the general government is vested solely in the president. For the senate to interfere in any of these duties is to usurp functions and powers which do not in any wise belong to it. Among these powers given the executive is the nomination of officers to carry on the executive business of the government under himself. These selections he must submit to the senate for approval, but the selection of the candidates must remain with him as he alone is responsible for the executive management of the government. The power of approval given the senate is not given to the senate to dictate nominations but as a check to prevent any unwise selections on the part of the executive. The idea that these nominations belong in any way to individual senators, or that they are to be made to strengthen party organization is utterly foreign to the intentions of the founders of the government, and hostile to the efficiency of the service. The president of course may, if he chooses, consult the senators and representatives of any state regarding any nominations he wishes to make, but he is under no obligation whatever to do this. No senator has a claim or right to be consulted. At the most it is only a privilege. Senator Conkling in the present contest claimed the right to be consulted, and because he was not, resigned. It shows how far he had arrogantly assumed rights which did not belong to him. President Garfield in denying and ignoring these unfounded claims only vindicated the rights and powers vested in him. It was his duty to resist such encroachments. He has done so and deserves the thanks of all men who favor the adjustment of powers between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of our government. The senate hereafter will better understand its own limitations of power and will be less aggressive in encroaching on the executive. It was high time the executive should vindicate his rights.

Our dispatches bring the intelligence of the death of Thomas A. Scott. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1824, and therefore was only 57 years old at the time of his death. In 1850, at the age of 26, he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Central railroad as general agent of the eastern division. In 1859 he became its vice-president. In the beginning of the war he was appointed assistant secretary of war under Cameron. Here he distinguished himself by the rapid transportation of troops, and did much to save Washington. He finally became president of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1874. He was also largely identified with other railroad enterprises, particularly the Texas Pacific. The vast responsibilities and hard work which all these enterprises entailed finally broke him down and he dies at a comparatively early age. He was a man of great energy, indomitable will, and immense capacity for organization. During his active career, his achievements surpassed those of all other railroad men. He did not make the money for himself that Vanderbilt and Gould have made, because his purpose was rather to create and control railroads rather than accumulate money. He went into railroading as a business to organize a better system, to build more roads; and not to make money out of them. His loss will not be as severely felt as it would have been before he yielded up his vast responsibilities. He has left a monument to his name in the Pennsylvania railroad.

General Grant could hardly have intended his letter to Senator Jones for publication as he gives his views too frankly. Inasmuch as his complaint outside of Robertson referred to a brother-in-law and a personal friend who is writing his biography, it is in questionable taste. General Grant has not and will not have anything to complain of with the present administration unless he openly breaks with it. His personal friends made continual warfare on Hayes administration, but it paid every respect possible to the ex-president and kept his personal friends in office.

LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed from Exchanges.

Messrs. I. K. Funk & Co., have added Disraeli's "Lothair" to their Standard Series.

Colonel Waring's second paper on "The Sanitary Condition of New York," will appear in the June number of Scribner.

"The Gospel of the Resurrection," by the Rev. J. M. Whiton, of Newark, N. J., will be published shortly by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Charles Scribner's Sons will issue May 13, "Woman's Handwork on Modern Homes," by Constance Cary Harrison, with illustrations.

Lothrop & Co., have now ready Harriet D. Slidell Mackenzie's "History of Switzerland," forming the third volume to Lothrop's Library of Entertaining History.

Mr. W. J. Rolfe's school and college editions of Shakespeare's plays, having attained an annual sale of 30,000 copies in America, are to be introduced into the English market.

The complete editions of Thackeray from new plates are in preparation by Estes & Lauriat. The "Cambridge Edition" will be in twenty volumes, and the "People's Edition" in ten.

The forthcoming volume of the "Art at Home" series (Macmillan & Co., New York,) will be "The Library," by Professor Andrew Lang, including a chapter on English illustrated works, by Austin Dobson.

That excellent little compendium of contemporary literature, the Literary News, has issued an exhaustive index of the first volume of the new series upon which it entered some months ago. F. Leypoldt, 13 Park Row, New York.

A book of great promise is "The Republic of God," announced for early publication by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Its author, the Rev. Dr. Elisha Mulford, is well known as the writer of a remarkable book entitled, "The Nation," which appeared in 1870.

G. P. Putman's Sons add to their previous announcements, "A Popular Dictionary of Architecture and the Allied Arts," by W. and G. Audsley, Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects, authors of "Notes on Japanese Art," "Ceramic Art in Japan," etc.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press "Our Young Folks Abroad," by James D. McCabe, author of "Planting the Wilderness," etc. It relates the adventures of four American boys and girls in a voyage through Europe to Constantinople, and is full of life and exciting situations.

Macmillan & Co. have undertaken to supply the demand for an elegant edition of Charles Kingsley's novels. It is called the "Eversley Edition," after the parish in Hampshire where Kingsley was first a curate and afterward the rector. "Westward Ho!" in two volumes, and adorned with a portrait by Lowes Dickinson, will be the first of the series, and is expected to be published in the course of the month.

Mr. Howels, since his relinquishment of the Atlantic editorship, seems to be developing a surprising capacity for work. A novel from his pen is already in the hands of Mr. Alden, for serial publication in the periodical of which he is now the chief. He has just put the finishing touches to a "Fearful Responsibility," which will appear in the June and July numbers of Scribner's magazine. He is engaged upon a longer serial, soon to be published in Scribner's.

The most remarkable recent event in telegraphy has been the telegraphing of the revised edition of the New Testament from New York to Chicago. The dispatch amounted to nearly 100,000 words. Another remarkable feature is that Chicago papers should have considered the revised edition of the New Testament news of such importance as to demand such an outlay of money. Chicago is not a Godly city and naturally would not be very much interested over such a dispatch, though it would contain real news to many. The Times and Tribune would not have shown this enterprise had there not been a deep interest felt in the revision. It only shows that Christianity has a vital hold on the people and that newspapers indicate for their interest to take notice of whatever affects it. There is in Chicago great disregard for the Christian Sabbath and throughout the northwest there is a great deal of skepticism. But in spite of this the great majority of people must be Christian in sympathy if not profession. We cannot imagine the newspapers would have had telegraphed any other book however remarkable it might be as a work of science, literature or genius. There is only one book that would receive this homage, for homage it is to confess that there is such a demand on a secular paper to furnish its revised translation completely by telegraph.

The public has already read the letter of President Garfield to ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, written last fall and soliciting his aid in the campaign. The effort to connect Garfield with the star route frauds on account of it, have failed. The charge was first made without publishing Garfield's letter, but its publication afterward vindicated him. The vindication appears all the more complete when the occasion of writing it is known. It seems it was called forth by the following letter from Hon. Jay Hubbell, chairman of the congressional republican committee, which explains itself:

"Personal.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1880.

"MY DEAR GENERAL—I am a good deal annoyed in interesting friends to aid in carrying on my work in this campaign. Many are apathetic, and while they are profuse in good wishes and ready to encourage by words, yet that does not pay printing bills and other expenses. General Brady, of the postoffice department, seems to think that you do not care for his aid, and is for some unknown reason rather inclined to be cool toward you. I am satisfied that on an intimation from you that such a thing would be appreciated he would perhaps do something for you. Indeed, he has intimated as much to me. Won't you please set him right and in some way express a desire for his aid, for indeed, I need help very much just now? Respectfully,

"J. A. HUBBELL.

"To Hon. Jas. A. Garfield, Mentor, O."

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

The revision of the New Testament has caused a great deal of comment and raised a great deal of interest. The reception of the work has not been unanimous either in praise or blame. In England it appears to be most censured, and in America most approved. The version of King James has grown into the life and religion of the people. The changed texts sound strange to them, and it seems almost a work of sacrilege to change the wording. Every one is familiar with the King James version of

Mark viii, 36, 37: In what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?

Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?

The verses will hardly be recognized and many will doubt their accuracy when they read them in the new version as follows:

For what doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and forfeit his life?

For what can be an equivalent for his life?

There can be no doubt, however, that the new version is nearer the sense of the original than that of King James. A glance at the names of those engaged in the work is sufficient to establish one's confidence in the scholarship and piety of the men. The committee on the old testament consisted of the Bishops of St. Davids, Landoff, Ely, Lincoln, Bath and Wells, Archdeacon Rose, Canon Selwyn and Drs. Jebb and McKay. They were assisted by Dr. W. L. Alexander, Professor Chenery, Canon Cook, Professors Davidson, Fairburn, Leathes, McGill, Peerown, Drs. Davis, Ginsburg and Gotsch, Archdeacon Harrison and W. A. Wright. The American members of the commission were Professors Green of Princeton, Day of New Haven, DeWitt of New Brunswick, N. J., Hare of Philadelphia, Packard of Fairfax, Stowe and Strong of Madison, Lewis Schenectady and Van Deyek and Beyroot. The English committee on the New Testament consisted of the bishops of Winchester, Gloucester and Salisbury, the deans of Canterbury and Westminster, Canon Blakeslee, assisted by Drs. Angus, Sadie, Lightfoot, Newth, Robert Scott, Vaughn, Professors Milligan, Moulton, Newth, Canons Kennedy and Westcott, Right reverend Messrs. Hart and Humphrey and Professor Roberts. The American members of the committee on the revision of the New Testament were: Ex-President Woolsey, of New Haven, Professor Abbott of Cambridge, Short of New York, Hackett of Rochester, Hodge of Princeton, Kendrick of Rochester, Riddle of Hartford, Smith of New York, Thayer of Andover and Warren of Boston; Drs. Crookes, Lee and Wellington and Washburn of New York. The English committee on the New Testament met regularly in Jerusalem Chambers under the presidency of the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol. Meetings were held forty days in each year. The committee on the Old Testament met five times each year. The revision of the New Testament was completed in Jerusalem Chambers November 11, 1880. The American committee was under the presidency of Dr. Philip Schaff, Professor Day of Yale College being corresponding secretary, and Professor Short of Columbia College treasurer. The committee held meetings in the Bible house, New York.

Simultaneously with the publication of the revised New Testament, there was published a "Companion" prepared by Alex Roberts, D. D., member of the English committee of revisers, and by a member of the American committee. This book has been carefully prepared, and being by members of the revision committee, carries great weight with it. It points out the changes made and gives the reasons which induced the committee to make such changes. The Companion is certainly a valuable adjunct to the Testament.

The production at Harvard of the Greek play of Œdipus Tyrannus has not proved the great success that was anticipated. It drew at first because of its novelty, but at last it palled upon the people being literally "all Greek" to them. A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser criticises the play from a moral point of view, and says: "Permit me, "in the name both of womanhood and Christi"anity, heartily to thank you for the noble "protest in your columns of to-day against the "selection of Œdipus as a performance coun"tenanced by one of our foremost Christian "universities. The example thus set can "scarcely fail of being followed by others of "less note, and perhaps by more private the"atrical circles among the educated classes of "our country. As a nation we may well be "admonished to beware, lest in the develop"ment of artistic culture, we should also de"velop the manifold corruptions from which "the blood of countless martyrs and of their "crucified Lord has scarcely even yet deliver"ed us. It is so easy to slide insensibly from "the image to the reality, and, meanwhile, it is "so flattering to be esteemed too nobly refined, "too delicately nurtured for any harmful in"fluence to proceed from classic art in Christ"ian schools, or exhibitions elsewhere at home "or abroad, that we are in especial danger on "this point. Is it not well for parents to con"sider whether their Christian children shall "be immaturely thrown by their examples in"to the fascinations of heathen genius, with "the fallacious hope that heathen morals "will have no effect upon their lives."

The failures of the administration are frequently spoken of by anti-administration papers. The New York Tribune gives the following list of some of its successes:

"No other administration in the history of the country, we believe it may be truly said, has ever accomplished so much for the public welfare within its first two months as has been accomplished by the administration of General Garfield. It has honored the nation abroad, guarded its foreign commerce, protected its credit and saved it $14,000,000 yearly in interest, purged one branch of its service of a great scandal, and stopped a great leak. In all this, rare ability, unflinching fidelity, pure and earnest patriotism have been shown by the president and his cabinet. Genuine statesmanship, the quality that makes a country more prosperous and more honored, shines through all the splendid record of these two months of public service."

The Tribune calls Conkling a political Benedict Arnold.

While the discussion is going on respecting the proposed action of the New York legislature in choosing successors of Conkling and Platt, the following resolutions passed unanimously by both branches of the legislature the day Robertson was nominated, are worth printing again:

Resolved, That while this body will lose the services of one of its ablest and most upright members, the country at large will be the gainer by his promotion to another sphere of duty.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body are due and hereby tendered to the president for the nomination of Senator Robertson, and that we cordially join in a request to the senate of the United States to confirm promptly and heartily the action of the executive.

Now these resolutions indicate several things.

First—President Garfield did not act contrary to the republican sentiment of the state in the nomination of Robertson, as Conkling alleges he did.

Second—That Senator Conkling did not carry out the wishes of the legislature which gave to him his office in opposing the confirmation of Robertson.

Third—That Conkling had a good reason for resigning six weeks before he did, because the legislature asked him to do that which "on his conscience" etc., he could not do.

These are points very pertinent to the controversy and were evidently overlooked in the two column letter of resignation. Senator Conkling is not a popular representative, but a representative of the New York legislature. His action was therefore in violation of the wishes and instructions of his constituents and President Garfield carried these instructions and wishes out.

The New York Times is not enthusiastic over the innocence of Dorsey in the Star route matters and speaks as follows: "Ex-"Senator S. W. Dorsey's role as an injured "innocent is rapidly becoming difficult, if not "impossible. Apart from the fact that the "postmaster-general has secured certified "copies of his instructions to petitions in the "Star route business, he is now reported to "have been engaged in a lively business in "connection with ready-made bonds, signed "in blank, for contractors. To this he appears "to have added a branch even more question"able—that of bids for contracts signed by "some one else than the ostensible bidder. "These transactions are, we presume, among "those which Mr. Dorsey would like to have "investigated under his own immediate super"vision. But while he will not be gratified "in this regard, he should be given all the "fair and searching investigation that he can "possibly desire, and a good deal more. The "postmaster-general will, and should, leave "no stone unturned to discover in all its "bearings the connection with the frauds in "his office of a man who has once held so "high a position as that of senator. The sen"ate has had too many unworthy members of "late years, and no pains should be spared to "bring to punishment one who has so con"spicuously dishonored that body."

The press of the country seems to be pretty generally opposed to the course taken by Senators Conkling and Platt. If they succeed in being reelected it will be a great tribute to the strength of the machine. New York is now plunged into a hot and bitter fight, and the wisest man can tell nothing of the outcome. Public meetings are being called to sustain the president; remonstrances are pouring into the legislature against the reelection of the resigned senators; defections from the Conkling ranks are announced; the expression of public sentiment is overwhelming, and the friends of the administration in the legislature, who promptly entered upon a struggle, are stimulated by these demonstrations to a resolute and unyielding fight. The refusal of 26 republicans in the legislature to vote for Conkling and Platt would defeat them, and it is reported that at least 40 have pledged themselves to this effect. All the power of Mr. Conkling's hitherto irresistible organization in New York will be used to break down this opposition, and he may be re-elected; but it is evidently to be a desperate and doubtful struggle.

Conkling the Bolter.

Mountain Mail.

Roscoe Conkling stands today in the attitude of a bolter from the republican party, the party he has for so many years sought to lead and control. The republican members of the United States senate in caucus a few days ago, by a majority so large as to make it practically unanimous, decided to insist upon action upon the nomination of Robertson for the office of collector for the port of New York. Immediately following this decision of the republican caucus comes the announcement that Mr. Conkling and his assistant have resigned their seats.

Democratic Bourbons and Conkling.

Denver Republican.

The News takes sides with Conkling in the present political imbroglio. That so radical a Bourbon paper should favor the bolting element in the republican party, should impel republicans to rally to the support of the administration. Democratic papers do not advocate that which is advantageous to the republican party.

Will Not Submit.

Silver World.

Should they not be elected, it might be a good thing for the great state of New York and for the country at large. There is a very large proportion of the republican party in New York that is practically unrepresented in the party councils because they will not support Conkling, submit to his arrogance and be driven by the party whip, men who oppose what they term "the machine"—the office holding faction which has for years, with Conkling as its leader, controlled the party in New York.

Judge Hallett's Joke.

Denver Republican.

The tragic end of Billy LeRoy, the stage robber, brings to mind a joke perpetrated at his expense by Judge Hallett, of the United States court. On calling up LeRoy for sentence, the judge asked him his age, and the prisoner responded gruffly, "twenty-three." The judge then proceeded to sentence the prisoner to ten years to the penitentiary, adding, "That will make your age just 33 when you are discharged, young enough to become a member of congress or an Indian agent." Judge Hallett does not often indulge in sarcasm, but when he does it is effective.

Cornell, Depew and Wadsworth are candidates for Conklin and Platt's seats in the senate. Between the two stools at least one of the candidates will come to the ground.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum......$10.00 Six Months......$5.00
Three Months.... 2.50 One Month...... 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum........$2.00 Six Months......$1.00
Three Months...... .50 One Month...... .25

ADVERTISING.
Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.
All subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly are struck off the list at expiration.
Mr. Harry Iles is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.
No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want [illegible] advertisements from them.
B. W. STEELE,
[illegible] the GAZETTE.

From [illegible] Daily.

Mr. George H. Walker for several years head clerk at the Grand Central hotel, Denver, can now be found at the Manitou house, Manitou. Denver never had a more popular clerk than Mr. Walker, and his presence at the Manitou house will no doubt make it an attraction to resort for the Denver people this season.

The dispatch as published in yesterday's issue of the GAZETTE about the Denver races would convey the impression that all horses which participated in the pacing race on Friday were distanced. Such was not the case, as [illegible] were also [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] of Duster, was the only one distanced from the track by the judge.

It has been suggested by one of our public spirited citizens that a public drinking fountain be placed at the depot. It would not only be a good advertisement for our excellent water, but it would also be much of a convenience to the traveling public. Let's have it at once.

We were shown [illegible] a handsome [illegible] of [illegible] Ferris, upholstered [illegible] tastily ornamented [illegible] of furniture was made by Mr. [illegible], the taxidermist, to the [illegible] of Messrs. Aiken & Juntz and it is [illegible] the [illegible] thing of the kind that we ever saw.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

A Passenger Coach Turns Over, but Injures No One.

Mr. George Robbins, who came in from Denver City on the Pueblo express yesterday evening, related to a reporter of the GAZETTE the particulars of an accident on the Silver Cliff extension of the D. & R. G. railway, which narrowly escaped being severe. The accident occurred near Marsh's, an abandoned stage station, at about 9 o'clock. A passenger coach, containing about thirty-five passengers, jumped the track and rolled over on its side.

One lady was [illegible] on the rear platform when the accident occurred, was somewhat bruised, but no bones were broken. The passengers generally received a severe shaking up. Just before the car jumped the track it had passed over a bed of road built along a precipice, and had the car gone off at this point the loss of life must have been great. Conductor Batcher was in charge of the train, and soon extricated it and his passengers from the difficulties of the situation.

[illegible] Saturday's Daily.

The mercury registered 80 in the sun at 3 p. m. yesterday.

The hotels [illegible] at Manitou anticipate a big rush of tourists by the 1st of June.

Mr. J. R. DeRemer, assistant engineer of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, was in the city yesterday.

Charlotte Thompson and her excellent company will in all probability play a two nights' engagement here the first week in June.

Owing to the diligence of the collector more poll tax has already been collected and turned into the city treasury than upon any previous year.

Mr. J. H. Hazleton, the manager of the opera house, informs us that John T. Raymond will probably appear in this city in June.

A large number of prospectors are daily leaving the city for the mining camps. The bulk of travel seems to be toward the mining camps of the Gunnison country.

Messrs. Handley & Low have sold the pacer Sea Foam to Mr. J. A. McMurtrie, chief engineer of the Denver & Rio Grande. Sea Foam has always been one of Colorado Spring's most favorite and speedy horses and will be missed from our streets.

Mr. J. S. Vickers, of Monument, filed with County Clerk Eaton yesterday articles of location on three mining claims named the Bigelow, Eastlight and Starlight. These mineral properties are located on Hay creek, one of the tributaries of the Monument, and Mr. Vickers, the discoverer of them, is confident that some rich developments will soon be made.

Bob McWade yesterday presented at the cashier's window in one of our city banks a check for a small amount and politely requested the payment thereof. The cashier in reply said "that he did not in the least doubt but that he was the one and only McWade but that the rules of the bank especially required that he should be identified." Mr. McWade was for a moment in a quandary but his face soon brightened up and he said to the cashier in his very amusing way, "If my old dog Snyder was here he would soon identify me." Suffice to say that the check was cashed without further controversy.

DIPHTHERIA.

Premature Close of the Deaf-Mute Institute.

Only One Student Ill and the Rest Sent Home.

The spring term of school at the Deaf-Mute institute came to a somewhat abrupt close last Saturday. Some weeks ago we gave an account of the severe case of diphtheria which one of the pupils suffered from and the prompt manner in which the disease was checked and the spread of the contagion prevented by Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, superintendent and matron respectively of the institute. The appearance of another case of this disease which developed itself last Saturday led to the closing of the school. The trustees came to the conclusion that as only a fortnight longer of the term remained it would be better to close the institute than to run any further risk.

All the pupils have been sent to their homes. Superintendent Kennedy left Sunday for the north with a number of pupils living in that part of the state, and Assistant Matron Mrs. Roberts went south with the southern pupils yesterday morning. By this means the young people who attend the institute will be safely conveyed to their homes and will doubtless escape the contagion of diphtheria.

In consequence of the adjournment of the school a fortnight before the regular date no examinations were held. We learn, however, from those who have had the pupils under their care that the last term of school has been very successful. Professor R. H. Kinney, the principal of the school, labored assiduously and conscientiously for the advancement of the pupils under his instruction and his labors were ably seconded by his assistant. Professor Kinney left yesterday for Iowa City, Iowa, having tendered his resignation to the trustees to accept a position in another field of labor. He leaves many warm personal friends behind him who will wish him the best of success in the new work which he is to undertake.

The superintendent and matron of the institute have performed their duties in a praiseworthy manner, and have been aided in their efforts by the very excellent work of the assistant matron. The fall term of the Deaf-Mute institute will open in September, by which time it is expected to have the new wing completed.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. S. C. Robinson returned from Chicago yesterday where he has spent the winter.

Colonel W. T. Holt came down from Denver on the morning express, yesterday.

Mr. Matt [illegible] and Mr. Thos. Hodgson came in from Crested Butte last evening. We learn from these gentlemen that Crested Butte is building up rapidly and shows prospects of a big boom this summer. Ground will be broken this week for a large hotel and 60 men are expected in soon to open the coal mines.

A new time table went into effect on the Denver & Rio Grande on Sunday but no material change has been made in the running time of any of the trains except No. 4 which formerly passed through here at 4.40 a. m. This train now reaches here at 3.20 a. m. and departs at 3.25 a. m.

The Colorado Springs and Denver accommodation train on the Denver & Rio Grande now runs direct from Manitou to Denver, and is designated as the Manitou and Denver accommodation. It leaves Manitou at 7.05 a. m., Colorado Springs 7.30 a. m., arriving in Denver at 12 m. Returning it leaves Denver at 3.40 p. m., arriving in Colorado Springs at 6.50 p. m., and in Manitou at 7.20 p. m. This is a first-class train with baggage car and two coaches. Parties can take in Denver and return the same day, giving them three hours in the metropolis.

Prairie Schooners.

The prairie schooner fleet is heaving in sight. Half a dozen passed through town yesterday, and those who come by rail inform us that the plains are dotted with wagons. The Las Vegas Optic says that the Santa Fe trail is crowded with immigrant wagons. The Optic says: "One man from the east told a reporter to-day that he saw on a recent trip west no less than five thousand wagons headed toward the occident. 'Why, young man,' enthusiastically said the gentleman, 'I was taken back to the palmy days of '59 when I saw those trains [illegible] Kansas. I've crossed the plains many times, but never remember seeing such hordes of pilgrims on the way as this spring. It is my confidential belief that a greater portion of these people are coming to New Mexico. You must prepare for them.'"

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

Electing Officers for the New Hotel Company.

The first regular meeting of the directors of the new hotel company met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

W. J. Palmer, president.
S. E. Solly, vice president.
W. S. Jackson, treasurer *pro tem.*
W. F. Geselbracht, secretary *pro tem.*

After the election of officers the selection of an executive committee was in order. The committee was constituted as follows, the president of the company being an *ex-officio* member of the committee:

W. J. Palmer, S. E. Solly, W. A. Bell, Orlando Metcalf.

This committee among its other duties will also be the building committee and pass upon all plans and contracts.

The secretary was instructed to issue a notice that 25 per cent. of the subscriptions is to be paid into the treasury by June 6th, 1881. The plans of the architect for the hotel building are expected to arrive in a few days, and as soon as they are determined upon by the committee a full description will appear in the GAZETTE. Work will be pushed, and the new hotel will soon be a fixed fact.

MISSING MORGAN.

Some Particulars of His Wanderings.

Our telegraphic columns have contained brief accounts of the disappearance of Sheriff Morgan of Chaffee county. The Salida Mountain Mail has the following particulars in its correspondence from South Cottonwood: "Among all the troubles that have visited our camp there is none which has caused such a gloom to overhang our little community as the mysterious disappearance of Sheriff Morgan.

"Mr. Morgan was unable to return with the prisoners, the claim jumpers, and was left in charge of one of the miners who was to remain with him until a conveyance could be brought from Buena Vista in order to remove him. During the night Mr. Morgan became delirious, but toward morning he seemed much better and informed the man who was staying with him that he was able to walk down to the park, a distance of three miles, and wished to get started early while the crust on the snow would hold up. He got up and dressed and informed the man who was with him that he would take a cup of coffee which was then being made. He stepped out and has never been seen since. The miners have kept up the search ever since. The Colorado mining company have kept a force hunting. The snow is from five to six feet deep in many places. Quite a heavy snow has fallen during the last night and day. About two feet has fallen at the head of the gulch which has added much to the disadvantage of those engaged in the search."

Mining Briefs.

Leadville Democrat.

The Robert E. Lee's north shaft is down 141 feet, having passed through a great deal of low grade sand, and is now in fine-looking iron. The mine is working about fifty men, all on the upper levels. Considerable ore is being produced, and the sampling mill is running steadily.

A six-inch Cornish pump is being placed in the Emma shaft, on Breece hill, which recently struck a very promising vein of gold-bearing ore.

The Bankok is making preparations to put in a new ten-inch plunger pump and stronger machinery. Some of the new machinery has already been received.

The Little Sliver pump has been removed from the shaft.

The Tip-Top has been forced to suspend since the closing down of the Little Silver.

The Forepaugh has been busy during the past few days lowering its upper stationary pump, so as to relieve the sinking pump, which, by the rapid increase in the depth of the shaft, devolved too much work on the lower part of the pumping machinery.

The Emma Belle, on Fryer hill, near the Encore and Stonewall Jackson, shows fine looking iron in the entire face of the drift, with some good bunches and streaks of galena, that promise to open up rapidly.

The Banker, on Breece hill, has been working for several weeks past, and is now drifting in a fine body of iron.

The Antioch, adjoining the Emma, on Breece hill, is pushing work on a wide streak of gold bearing ore. Among the owners are Tingley S. Wood and Thomas Gleason.

The Rough and Ready, on Breece hill, is reported to have been supplied with $30,000, and a large shaft is to be sunk with all possible haste.

The Billy Stevens, on the east slope of Breece hill, continues vigorous work.

The Pastor's Authority Maintained.

From the Leadville News.

"What is the ante?" whispered a Red Gulch miner with a single $20 gold piece, to the deacon with the collection plate in the Baptist church at Back Run, Colo. He was told to contribute whatever he chose, whereupon he said he'd chip in a dollar, and proceeded to take $19 in change. The deacon softly replied that no change was given. A struggle ensued, the plate was upset, and the congregation was in the act of "jumping the deacon's claim," when the minister, an old Californian, leaned over the pulpit with a large navy revolver and observed: "The brethren will please take notice that I've got the drop on them, and any brother who declines to get to his seat or who touches any of that money will have a funeral at his house to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m. Our mining friend from Red Gulch will kindly release the deacon's throat, or he is a dead man." The twenty-dollar gold piece went to save the heathen.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Efforts are being made to secure the Opera House for an evangelical meeting next Sunday evening.

The hotels at Manitou are already accommodating quite a number of guests, but the season's rush has not yet commenced.

Mr. A. D. Craigue went to Pueblo yesterday, where he contemplates going into the wholesale and retail hardware business.

Mr. F. O. Vaille, the general manager of the Colorado telephone company, is in the city on business pertaining to the company.

Charlotte Thompson and her company will play a three nights' engagement in the opera house here, commencing on Thursday, June 2d.

Mr. J. P. Ketchum, of the Madison (Wis.) Democrat, is in the city. Mr. Ketchum will probably remain here during the greater part of the summer.

Horses and saddle ponies are exceedingly scarce in the city, owing to the constant demand for them by those who are about to start for the mountains.

Mr. Paul R. Brooks, a prominent citizen of Lawrence, Kansas, is in the city on a visit to his brother, who is connected with the auditor's office of the Denver and Rio Grande.

Two very stable employes were arraigned before Justice Bentley for fighting and fined $7.40 each. Considering the fact that neither of the parties got any satisfaction the fine was pretty heavy.

Canty's confinement seems to be telling on him, and he looks much more careworn and worried than when he received his sentence. He seems confident that the supreme court will grant him a new trial.

LEADVILLE.

The Degenerate Stock Exchange.

An Enemy Rather than a Friend to Mining Industry.

From the regular correspondent of the GAZETTE.

LEADVILLE, May 22, 1881.—Our argument in favor of the establishment of a stock exchange in Leadville, last winter, was on the assumption that its transactions would be conducted in such a manner as to prove a material assistance to local stock companies, in making them known to the mining world, and in affording a market for their working stock. It was promised that the business of the exchange should be conducted in a legitimate and honorable manner, having always in view the material interests of the mining industry. Had these promises been fulfilled, the ostensible objects sought might possibly have been attained. A number of honorable gentlemen connected themselves with the institution for the very purpose of securing such a desirable outcome. Had their knowledge of the business equaled their zeal for honest administration, they might have succeeded in holding the reins tight enough to curb the manifest disposition of the sharpers to turn the stock room into a very common gambling pit. Unfortunately the unscrupulous element proved too "smart" for the men of good intentions, and it soon became evident to intelligent observers that the exchange was being diverted from its avowed legitimate purposes and would soon prove itself an unscrupulous enemy, rather than a fostering friend, to local stock companies and to the whole local mining industry.

The administration of the concern became so weak that the most dishonorable transactions were and are tolerated without even a reprimand, whereas expulsion should be the smallest penalty. It is a common thing for stock to be sold with positive refusal to deliver upon demand. Such transactions are purely fictitious, and absolutely dishonorable, alike to the individual and to the exchange. They should be followed by the immediate expulsion of the offending member. Again stock is bought and payment refused or only made under protest. For instance, a certain party had saved ten dollars, the proceeds of hard work, and thought to secure a good profit by investing it in the stock of a local company selling low at the time. Soon the stock made such an advance that he sold it at a profit of forty dollars. When he insisted proceeded to deliver it, he was insultingly repelled with an intimation not complimentary to his intelligence, and coolly informed that the whole operation was bogus—simply a game to manipulate the stock to the advantage of a ring of sharpers. Upon the gentleman's demanding payment, since the sale had been made in good faith, he was threatened with the dire vengeance of the ring if he insisted upon it. The lucky still holds the stock, which is one day down to two or three cents per share and perhaps the next up to ten, through the handling of the ring. Thus it happens that the operations of the exchange are largely bogus. It follows of course that the quotations appearing in the press afford the stranger no clue whatever to the actual value of the stocks quoted. They simply show what figures the little gambling rings have agreed among themselves to "bid" and "offer" on the stocks they are trying to "bull" or "bear." These rings pounce upon some local stock which, for instance, may be actually worth one dollar per share. Within a week the quotations may show it to be offered without takers at twenty-five. The impression goes abroad that there has been a great decline in the value of stock, whereas in actual value it is still worth the full dollar per share. During this time not a share of the stock may have been legitimately offered for sale on the exchange. A glittering of tricksters has done the mischief and the newspapers publish it to the world as though it were legitimate. Holders of the stock abroad happen to see it and become unnecessarily alarmed. The working stock of the company becomes no longer saleable, either at home or abroad, at its actual value. The company perhaps becomes embarrassed, and is compelled to stop the work of development. The progress of the camp is by so much retarded. All this because a little coterie of stock assassins in the Leadville exchange has decided to slaughter some local company which, if simply let alone by these pirates, would experience no trouble in procuring the money necessary to develop its properties into producing mines.

Several companies in the vicinity of Leadville, possessing valuable ground and managed honestly and economically, with the sole purpose of doing a legitimate mining business, have already been seriously injured by the unsought and unauthorized huckstering of their stocks on the Leadville exchange. I have been unable to discover any compensating benefit accruing from the existence of that concern, and am therefore free to assert that instead of proving a protector and promoter of our mining interests it has become their greatest local enemy and curse.

But true of those offenses resulting from the pernicious habit of carrying deadly weapons and using them freely on the slightest provocation, or without provocation at all. But few of the perpetrators of these offenses have been punished, or even prosecuted. I do not mean to censure the officials acting now, nor those who have acted heretofore. There has been such a collocation of adverse circumstances as rendered it absolutely impossible to have preserved the public peace and order here that has prevailed in other and more fortunate counties in the state. A great change has taken place during the past year in this respect. Chaffee county is not what it used to be; progress has been made toward the securing of the public peace; yet I have been informed this morning that within the past three weeks not less than three murders have been added to her criminal history.

"You will realize, gentlemen, that you are now in a measure responsible for the development and prosperity of your county, whose resources and possibilities are perhaps excelled by no other county, and equaled by few, in the state. Capital is timid, and its investment must be protected. The desirable citizen will not build his home where his person and family and property is not fully protected. It is only by a rigid enforcement of the laws against crime that the safety of yourselves, your families and your property can be insured. Let this county become known as a section where the laws are enforced and this protection is given, and capital and immigration will soon make its prosperity wonderful even to yourselves."

J. L. LOOMIS.

JUDGE HELM'S CHARGE.

Some Wise and Judicious Remarks to the Grand Jury.

Judge Helm's charge to the grand jury of Chaffee county is highly spoken of by all who had the good fortune to hear it. The Buena Vista Times gives a report of the charge from which we make the following extracts which we are sure will be read with pleasure by the judge's friends in this city: "I need not say to you that the history of Chaffee county in the past has been unenviable in one respect. Crimes of all grades, from the most trivial to the gravest known to the law, have been numerous; they have been perpetrated almost with impunity. Has this

A DOUBLE HEADER.

One Sheep With Two Heads.

We were yesterday shown by Col. Skinner, one of our leading sheep men, a veritable *lusus naturæ.* It was a perfect two-headed lamb with four distinct eyes and ears, while the remainder of the body was of the natural size and form. Although the animal was not alive when born it is nevertheless a great curiosity which the colonel prizes highly. The neck where it joins on the body is of the natural size, but as it approaches the head it widens out and forms the two complete heads leaving an open space between the two from the eyes to the tips of the nose. The strangest feature of this curiosity is the eyes, neither one of the four being of the same color.

Dr. Hewitt, the veterinary surgeon, was present at the time the reporter of the GAZETTE was examining this wonderful phenomenon and from him some facts of interest concerning it were learned.

The doctor said that he had seen two-headed horses and two-headed women, but never before had he been called upon to give his professional opinion on a two-headed sheep. "See here," said the doctor as he opened the left hand mouth of the miraculous but innocent looking creature with his thumb and index finger, "if it hasn't as complete a mouth and set of teeth as any lamb ever had." The right hand mouth was opened in a like manner and found to contain grinders, tongue and windpipe exactly similar to those found in the one first examined.

"How do you account for this monstrosity, doctor?" asked one of the bystanders who was apparently more interested in what the doctor was saying than any of the rest.

"Well, the fact of the matter is I am at a loss how to explain it, but for the satisfaction of all I will prepare a diagnosis of the case and submit it for your consideration at the next meeting of the scientific association.

Just at this moment Sergeant O'Keeffe put in his appearance, and further remarks from the doctor were very likely to be discounted. O'Keeffe ventured to render his opinion, but when he said that there was a whole herd of two-headed mountain sheep grazing just west of the Peak, Colonel Skinner picked up the curiosity and started for the door.

We understand that the telephone company will in a few days remove their office from the Western Union telegraph office on Huerfano street to the second story of the Wanless block, over the First National bank. The office will be placed under independent management, and will be kept open from 7 a. m. until 10 p. m. An operator will sleep in the office during the night, so that in case of emergency the wires can be used. It is the intention of the company to extend their circuit by placing instruments in private residences at a reduced rate. This will make the circuit more valuable to the merchants and business men, as it will bring them in more direct communication with many of their customers. Just what changes will be made in the management of the company's affairs here is not fully known.

Deputy United States Marshal Sim Cantrel passed through the city yesterday afternoon on his way from Del Norte to Denver. He had in his possession part of the rope with which Billy LeRoy was hung at Del Norte on Monday night. He presented Deputy Sheriff Clement, who was at the depot, with a short piece of the rope. Mr. Clement of course showed it to many of his friends whom he met on the street, and in less than two hours from the time that it was given him by Cantrel the reporter, was shown at least forty pieces of the same rope by various persons. Further investigation developed the fact that the price on that sized rope had advanced at least 60 per cent. during the afternoon.

No definite arrangements have as yet been made for a game of base ball between the Queen Citys of Denver and the D. & R. G. club. Would it not be advisable for our club to defer making any arrangements for a game with the Queen Citys or any other club until they acquire more proficiency in the diamond. Should they attempt to play a match game without more practice it would be a sure defeat for them.

A clock was won by the Stephens hose company No. 6, of Augusta, Ga., the other night, and when it was set down on the platform it struck six, although not wound up. The glee of the company was noisily manifested. We wonder what that clock would strike when No. 1, and No. 2 try conclusions next 4th of July.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Items of News from the Carbonate Camp.

LEADVILLE, May 24.—The Evening Chronicle says: About 11 o'clock this morning the four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Reed, of upper Harrison avenue was left alone in the kitchen for a few moments and pulled a tin of boiling water off the stove. The little thing is terribly burned, and will be disfigured for life.

John Long, an employe of the Chrysolite mine, was terribly wounded by the bursting of a six-shooter with which he was shooting at a target.

The Chronicle also has an account of how a poor miner before leaving town, temporarily secreted all his hard earnings in a stove in an unused room. During his absence his wife rented the apartment. The tenant kindled a fire and destroyed the money.

A fire at No. 126 East 8th street last night, destroyed the house of Captain James Flood. Fully insured.

Rosencranz, the convicted murderer in jail here, prefers death to imprisonment for life. In an interview with a Chronicle reporter today, he said he should insist upon the former when brought up for sentence.

Captain Turner, shift boss of the Evening Star mine, fell into an abandoned well last night and sustained serious injuries.

William Hardesty, a jeweler, was chloroformed and robbed of watch, jewelry and money at his room last night.

Charles Marks had his pockets picked of $200 in a crowd on State street last night.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A special to the Chronicle from Kokomo says: An accident occurred at 11.30 this morning in the Greenville mine, of the Milo Consolidation, Elk mountain, by which a miner named Gideon La Chapelle was killed. He was engaged at work on an incline running overhead, when several tons of iron ore suddenly broke loose and overwhelmed him.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

A special to the Chronicle from Frisco, Colorado, says: S. A. Sutton, a miner formerly of Kokomo, was accidentally shot four miles below here Monday. He was brought here and died last night.

DENVER DOINGS.

Items of Interest from Over the Divide.

DECORATION DAY.

DENVER, COLO., May 24.—Extensive preparations are being made here for the observance of Decoration day. The military will turn out in full, and for the first time in the history of the state the governor and his staff will turn out accompanied by the generals in command, in full uniform.

UNION DEPOT.

All trains except the D. & R. G. will begin running into the Union depot by the end of the week.

A MINING CASE.

The case of the Iron Silver Mining company vs. the Smuggler mine came up before Judge Hallett in the United States court yesterday. The case is one between the Lime mine owned by the Iron Silver Mining company and the Smuggler, it being claimed by plaintiffs that they have the right to follow their vein outside of their side line, and into the Smuggler ground. On the other hand the Smuggler people claim that the Lime vein is not continuous, and consequently cannot be followed inside the Smuggler lines. Both sides are ably represented in the trial, Judge G. G. Symes and Jonas Seeley being for plaintiffs, and Thomas M. Patterson, James B. Belford, V. D. Markham and Charles S. Thomas for defendants. The case will not be concluded, it is thought until the latter part of the week.

JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Last Day of the Denver Spring Meeting.

DENVER, May 24.—There were only two races this afternoon. The first was a mile and repeat: purse $300, first $150, second $100, third $50. The starters were Chantilla, Spring Branch, and Bolus. The first was the favorite in the pools, selling at about three to one. Spring Branch won the first heat, and Chantilla the second and third, Spring Branch being second in the last two. Time, 1.48, 1.49½, and 1.52.

The next and last race of the meeting was the pacing race, best three in five. Purse $300; first, $150; second, $100; third, $50. The starters were Duster, Black Weazel and Sucker State. Duster won the first heat and Sucker State won the second and third. Time 2:27¼, 2:28 and 2:31¼.

In the fourth heat the jockeying by Lewis, the driver of Black Weazel, became so apparent that the judges declared all pools and bets off, and the remaining heats were not run.

It had been advertised that Misses Pinneo and Curtis would appear on the track, Miss Pinneo to ride Startle half a mile horseback, and Miss Curtis to ride a half mile and a mile and a half dash against time, but for some reason or other they failed to appear.

Large Emigration.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The mammoth steamer Furnissia yesterday brought 1,439 emigrants from Glasgow, the Vandalia 1,343 from Hamburg and the English 1,347 from Liverpool. President Long of the Southwestern Immigration company had an interview with the Castle Garden authorities yesterday with a view to inducing some of the new comers to turn their attention to Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, all of which states he says are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. The railroads have agreed to pay pro rata the cost of transporting them from this point. President Long in the further prosecution of his mission will sail for Europe Saturday. Thirty families of new arrived emigrants were yesterday sent south.

Mexican Outrages.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 24.—Six citizens of Eagle Pass crossed the Rio Grande Sunday to attend a circus. As they entered the town they were surrounded by Captain Villareal, commanding the Mexican garrison of Piedras Negras, with a force of fifteen soldiers, and marched to jail, where they lay all night. A party of their friends crossed over this morning and caused the alcade to discharge the prisoners, against whom no charge was brought.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Investigation has become epidemic in Washington and all the departments are "catching it."

It's a little odd, but the readjusters can't accomplish even an adjustment of their political affairs.

A moonshiners' war is apprehended by Commissioner Raum. The illicit stills are kept quiet until congress adjourns and then business begins.

Judge Helm's charge to the Buena Vista grand jury to sternly rebuke crime seems to have had its effect. The jury has already indicted two newspapers.

The president will fill the places left vacant by the failure to confirm a number of his nominations with recess appointments of the men originally nominated by him.

[illegible] seems to have taken a leaf from [illegible] book. [illegible] county's history [illegible] the value of her taxable property has sunk enormously since the last assessment.

Gen. Wadsworth, who is a candidate for [illegible] New York, is ambitious and [illegible] two millions. He has two million [illegible] for election among a certain class [illegible] his ambition.

[illegible] two signatures were secured to a [illegible] republican senators in Albany [illegible] into caucus with the [illegible] administration. This will defeat [illegible]

[illegible] Davis will [illegible] summer in [illegible] years ago he would [illegible] his northern [illegible] their health [illegible]

[illegible] yesterday, asking [illegible] Many a [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] have called a [illegible] Dallas on [illegible] to see what action [illegible] in view of the de[illegible] amendment [illegible]

[illegible] at the Fifth [illegible] It was [illegible] they would go to [illegible] before Conkling [illegible]

[illegible] of Washington [illegible] Mount Vernon to [illegible] Conkling [illegible] of Democracy.

[illegible] that two of the sen[illegible] from Coney Is[illegible] located in the [illegible] Platt [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] Conkling [illegible] but with less [illegible] of Gotham [illegible] plunged into the waters [illegible] Of course there [illegible] of course the [illegible] makes Co[illegible] from [illegible] States. The event is a terrible one and carries with it a terrible warning.

A rare and antique work has just been presented to the Protestant Episcopal Theological school at Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. H. Gray, of Boston. It is a folio volume 327 years old containing the epistles of the New Testament in the Latin language, with "Calvin's Commentaries" in Latin. It was printed in Geneva in 1554, and dedicated to Edward I. This work formerly belonged to William Gray, of Boston, who died in 1825, then passed to his son Henry Gray, and then to the present owner, a grandson of the original owner. As a foil to this might be placed in the same case the Revised New Testament and the Companion just published.

Bennett's Wife.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Princess Amelia Caroline Gessarine Leopoldine Henrietta Louise Elizabeth Francoise Maximillienne of Furstenberg, is the lady to whom James Gordon Bennett is reported to be engaged. When Jim gets her visiting cards printed in the job-room he will have to read the proof himself.

Setting Out for a Quiet Time.

Denver Republican.

General Garfield, it has been announced, started out to have a quiet and harmonious administration. To that end he chose James G. Blaine for his premier and confidential adviser. That was about as sensible a proceeding as it would be for a person starting out for a quiet ride to put a can of nitro glycerine under his carriage seat. The result in each of the cases would be recorded in the same words—"the remains are being gathered up."

Study of Backbone.

Detroit Post and Tribune.

Scribner announces a new work on "A Study of Back-boned Animals, with 200 illustrations." The occupant of the White House has given another illustration to this study, making 201 now at the service of the public.

GLADSTONE AND IRELAND.

The English parliament still discuss, and will apparently never pass the bill known as the "Irish Land Bill." Gladstone has made a masterly speech in its favor, but its death is apparently to be occasioned by the one thousand amendments said to be attached to it.

The Irish question is one requiring the wisest statesmanship, the most careful thought, and the broadest understanding. The Irish are naturally a race of loud impulses; they believe themselves entitled to certain rights and privileges; they are difficult to argue with; it is impossible to make them believe that their rights have not long been trampled upon, and they will be dissatisfied with almost any bill that the English government may frame.

No better executor could be selected to cope with the question than Gladstone. He is a thinker, an earnest friend of Ireland, a statesman of the broadest type. He has conscientiously endeavored to prepare a bill which shall give Ireland relief and bring that troubled country out of its present chaotic condition; and he is the best friend Ireland ever had.

He is thoroughly in earnest, believes that his relief measure will restore prosperity, and if not successful in passing his measure will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he has made a most remarkable effort.

There have been three evils under which the Irish have long suffered. Their tenures were liable at any caprice of the landlord to be revoked; a tenant without notice, for, often, no just cause, could be ejected from his home and deprived of his living. Unimagined hardships consequently ensued. The present relief bill proposes to regulate by law this tenure. By its provisions a tenant shall have notice, and shall not be turned out upon mere caprice. Another, and perhaps the greatest hardship a tenant had to contend with was that upon being ejected he had no freedom of sale, that is no opportunity of receiving payment for any improvements made during his lease. The cattle pens, fences, and ditches reverted to the landlord with no return to the tenant. This Gladstone seeks to overcome by providing that all improvements shall be paid for. The third load under which the laboring class has struggled is that there was never any fair rent. A landlord could exact any return he pleased, without even the result that a tenant [illegible] a living, and at times not even that. This bill provides for fair rent. Gladstone asks nothing but that the landlords [illegible]

Naturally landholders will oppose the bill. They have long held absolute control over [illegible] and have enriched themselves at [illegible] expense. But a large class of Englishmen desire that [illegible] of some nature should be extended to Ireland, and it seems as though no better bill could be framed than this, which gives so much and takes away so little. Every fair minded man cannot but hope that parliament will pass a measure so [illegible] down-trodden [illegible]

[illegible] exceedingly doubtful [illegible] will be returned to the [illegible] or rather his [illegible] has added nothing to his honor [illegible] the good opinion [illegible] The leading [illegible] with few exceptions [illegible] Washington, where for ten [illegible] to consider that the [illegible] Conkling [illegible] to the object [illegible] complete revolution of sentiment has taken place. His political power has gone and his friends are hard to find, and his action is boldly and almost universally denounced as asinine in its stupidity. [illegible] wonderful power he [illegible] departed forever; his [illegible] been terror, and the [illegible]

Conkling has lived to contend against. He has long been feared and hated; now that an opportunity offers there will be many, and more than now perhaps looked for, who will strike openly and who will exert all their influence to defeat his reelection. The administration, too, which he has so often attacked, will do all in its power to control the assembly at Albany, and the influence of a government in power is not to be thought lightly of. It does not seem possible that his chances can be considered, even by most sanguine friends, as good.

Conkling's Desertion.

Denver Tribune.

The Conkling resignation continues to be the political sensation and the ex-senator gets less sympathy every hour. The hollowness of the arrogance and pretense called "stalwartism" has never been better illustrated than in Conkling's base desertion of the party at a time when the importance of his vote almost neutralized the insufferable egotism of his claims.

A Bad Plumb.

From the Denver News.

Plumb of Kansas sides with Fannagan of Texas. He urges a division of the federal offices among the different states, according to population, and says the twenty-year fossils should be removed to make room for new blood. Between the Plumbs and Kelloggs, with the hungry crowds behind them, civil service reform is apt to get left.

A Tragedy.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The most cruel of all tragedians in town is [illegible] He was confident to the last minute of having his engagement continued. The White House authorities had been giving him repeated hints that his resignation was desired, but he declined hints. Accordingly he was sent for this morning, and the president face to face requested him to resign, and there is soon to be a change of mock heroic actors in the department of agriculture. The frenzied [illegible] is to give place to the placid Loring. They differ in style, but are equally entertaining.

It Will Never Do.

Denver Tribune.

It would never do to annex Mexico. The nation that deprives any large number of its people of their amusements is short sighted and cruel. The Mexican border is the natural playground of the Texas "citizen," and with this theater of sport once removed it is hard to tell where the shooter and cutter of the lone star state would put in his leisure days.

CONKLING CONTRIVING.

His Personal Canvass Begun in Albany.

Cold Comfort and Pretty Poor Prospects.

REMONSTRANCES POURING IN.

ALBANY, May 25.—Senator Wagner presented remonstrances from the republicans of Gloversville, Ballston, Waterford, and St. Johnsville against the return of Conkling and Platt. Sessions presented similar remonstrances from citizens of Cattaraugus county. Robertson from the citizens of Westchester county on the same subject, and Lysade from citizens of St. Lawrence of a similar import.

PETITIONING FOR CONKLING.

Corey, a member of the assembly from Cortland county, received a petition from his home town of Cuyler, signed by all but four republicans to whom it was presented, asking him to sustain Conkling and Platt.

SEVERAL RUMORS.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The Inter-Ocean's New York special says: Several of Tilden's leaders went to Albany with Conkling. The arrival here of Blaine gave rise to the report that he would direct the administration forces and if there was pressing need go personally to Albany. He said the story was too ridiculous for denial. He was here on private business. Conkling says he won't accept half a victory but will take Platt if he goes back to Washington.

PETITIONING FOR A CAUCUS.

ALBANY, May 25.—The refusal of the senate caucus committee to caucus was not unexpected. The paper circulated yesterday for the signature of republican members calling a caucus, was still in circulation this morning. Stalwarts say it will contain the names of a majority of the republican members. At noon the stalwarts reported that they had fifty signatures to their call for a caucus. Fifty-four is a majority.

VARIOUS OPINIONS OF COURSE.

There is a diversity of opinion among those who have watched the effect of this visitation of the senators to Albany. Some contend it strengthens the chances of the ex-senators; others contend it has weakened them. Reports prevail that the administrationists have gained assemblymen and the stalwarts have gained senators, but when names were given, and that has been in very few cases the parties named were not to be found, thus verification was impossible. There were about five hundred people in the street adjacent to the hotel expecting a serenade and speech from Conkling, but he declined the honor of a serenade before he came and wouldn't change his determination.

LETTER ON THE CAUCUS.

ALBANY, May 25.—The following letter was sent Speaker Sharp this morning:

SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 25.—Hon. George Sharp, chairman assembly caucus committee—Dear Sir: The senate caucus committee have given the question of calling a caucus, the earnest deliberation which the gravity of the situation demands. The United States senators from this state have resigned and thrust upon the republican members of this legislature the alternative of supporting or antagonizing the national administration. This issue involves the integrity of the party. The resignation of our senators left the United States senate in control of a democratic majority. The republican party of the state can't submit its relation to the party in the nation to the decision of the majority of the legislative caucus. No member ought to be excused by caucus action from individual responsibility but in joint convention of legislature and in the solemn exercise of his duties as a legislator each man should cast his vote according to his conscience and the wishes of his constituents. We do not therefore deem it wise to unite in the call for a joint caucus.

We remain, dear sir, yours truly:

D. MCCARTHY,
[illegible] FORSTER.

While I don't fully concur in the above, I deem it an unwise expedient, at the present time, to join in or recommend a call for a caucus.
Signed, W. W. ROCKWELL.

GARFIELD'S HONOR.

The president has but one letter from Conkling asking that his wishes be considered in making appointments for New York, but many favors have been asked verbally. Garfield will not answer the senator's strictures, nor will he permit Conkling's letter to be sought for publication. Several influential gentlemen visited the White House and made a protest against Blaine's going to New York with the apparent design of entering the senatorial fight. Garfield expressed surprise to learn that Blaine was absent.

THE TRIBUNE ON CONKLING.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Tribune editorially says Conkling's entry at the state capitol was a very tame affair. Even with the vice-president at his heels there were no scenic effects, no magnetic thrills of enthusiasm. At the hotel which had been selected as his telephone exchange the welcome was not what his sanguine admirers had expected it would be. The senator's personal canvass opened immediately, Cornell, one of the earliest callers, being greeted with great effusiveness. As the politicians began to swarm in the lobbies the swagger increased, but the demonstration as a whole was a failure. One zealous friend after another in the legislature taking courage to tell him the cold naked truth that their constituencies won't re-elect them if they voted for the return of the senators who have betrayed their trust and made war upon the republican president without cause. Conkling knows to-day, if he didn't yesterday, that he can't win without democratic votes.

TIMES COMMENTS.

The New York Times editorially says: Conkling's criticism of the president's action in making a vacancy to reward a personal adherent, has lost half its force from the fact that Garfield had done precisely what Conkling would have done under similar circumstances. When the ex-senator begins to crack the party whip at Albany and to appeal to the decision of the caucus as a species of divinely ordained instrument for the expression of the party will, he will find again that he has furnished his enemies with weapons of defense out of his own quiver. Is a caucus of the United States senate a less sacred institution than a caucus of the New York legislature? and if not, why? Does Conkling defy the one and stake his political future on the vote of the other. A rebel against caucus dictation at Washington ought surely to have some tolerence for those who refuse to bow to the tyranny of the caucus at Albany. If the party can't be held together without appeal to a state capitol what is to become of it? If its national representatives are to cast contempt upon the known party precedent, shall regularity be invoked to elect a pair of political bushwhackers who protest against being ranked as "Garfield republicans," but have, as yet, failed to announce under what banner they propose to serve out their respective terms. Whatever else may be said about the anti-Conkling men in the legislature they have decidedly the best of any argument in which regularity of party action is invoked to sustain the irregularity of Conkling and Platt.

TO DIE IN JUNE.

Two Leadville Murderers Sentenced to be Hung.

LEADVILLE, May 25.—The Evening Chronicle has an account of the sentence to-day of Merrick Rosencranz and Frank Gilberts, to be hanged June 18, and interviews with the condemned men.

At 12 o'clock Judge Ward ordered Rosencranz to be brought in. The prisoner took a seat in a corner of the room. He was neatly dressed; his hair apparently freshly brushed and his head carefully combed. His face was livid from his long confinement, and there was a look of deep and undisguised anxiety in his deeply-sunken eyes. The point raised by the prisoner's counsel was that the statute of Colorado requires in addition to a finding of guilty in a case of murder, the jury shall incorporate in their verdict an additional averment that the crime was committed with premeditation or with intent to perpetrate a felony. In Rosencranz' case the jury found him guilty and that the killing was done with the intention of felony. This was an awkward wording, and the lawyers held that not being in strict conformity with the language of the statute, the verdict was illegal.

Judge Ward said: "It is evident to me that the jury intended to find the prisoner guilty of a greater crime than that expressed in the simple verdict, else they would have stopped at those words. No one can doubt but they intended and attempted to say something more and to embrace the averment that carries with it death. The motion is overruled."

A death-like silence instantly pervaded the court when the judge rose to pass sentence. Every one leaned forward and all eyes were fixed on Rosencranz, from whose face every particle of color had fled. The prisoner arose and advanced with faltering steps to the judge's desk. "Have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon you?"

"I have just this to say," replied Rosencranz in a very low voice, "I don't know anything about the killing. I was nowhere near the man when it was done. That's all I have to say."

Judge Ward then after a few well chosen words passed sentence as follows: "The sentence of this court is that you, Merrick Rosencranz, be conveyed to the jail of this county by the sheriff and there confined and kept until the eighteenth day of June, 1881, and on that day between six a. m. and six p. m., by him conveyed to the place of execution and there hanged by the neck until dead."

While his terrible fate was being pronounced Rosencranz stood perfectly still looking steadily at the judge. After the last words were pronounced he still stood there and started violently when the deputy took him by the arm.

Immediately afterwards the sheriff brought up Gilberts. He is much younger than Rosencranz and apparently not more than twenty-five years old.

"Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?" the judge asked. The prisoner stood silent.

"Having nothing to say," said the judge finally, "I will pronounce sentence."

At this instant Gilberts turned and whispered something to Judge Sears, his attorney.

"Have you anything to say," again asked the judge.

"I did it in self-defense," said the prisoner in a voice not much above a whisper.

"Is that all?" asked the judge.

The prisoner nodded and sentence similar to that on Rosencranz was pronounced. After the condemned were returned to jail a half demented woman who, when Bakewell, the murderer, was convicted, attempted to pass poison to him, made a similar effort in Rosencranz' behalf, but was foiled.

LEADVILLE, May 26.—The Evening Chronicle says: Professor Brunson, aged 70, was run over to-day and suffered a broken arm and other injuries.

A Heraldic coach company was organized here to-day.

DENVER, May 25.—About five o'clock this evening McDonald Lyon, of Chicago, died from an overdose of morphine. The case is very mysterious and there are some suspicions of foul play. He and his wife arrived in the city a few days ago and yesterday engaged rooms at the corner of Larimer and Twentieth streets. His wife states he had complained of pains in the stomach and that she gave him morphine to ease the pain. The coroner has the case under investigation. A letter was found indicating that the couple had eloped from Chicago.

In the United States court to-day in the case of the Iron Mine vs. the Smuggler, the plaintiffs concluded their evidence and a motion for non suit was entered and denied.

Edward Eggleston, who, three years ago at Rosita, shot and fatally wounded a miner named Covert while quarreling about a mine and subsequently jumped his bond of six thousand dollars, has been arrested at Las Lunas, N. M. To-morrow one of Eggleston's bondsmen starts for New Mexico with a requisition for him.

DROWNED IN THE RIVER.

Six Hundred Souls Plunged Into the Waters.

An Excursion Steamer is Crushed Like an Egg Shell.

LONDON, Ont., May 25.—The steamer Victoria plying between London and Spring Bank capsized this evening on the return trip. Fully 175 men, women and children are drowned.

LONDON, ONT., May 25.—This evening the steamer Victoria with over six hundred excursionists on board, returning from Spring Bank, when near the Cove railway bridge, one mile below the city, suddenly collapsed like an egg shell and became a total wreck level with the water's edge. All the passengers were instantly plunged into the stream, more than half of them being beneath the debris.

The first news which reached the city was brought by the survivors who straggled through the streets wet and weary. The news fell like a thunderbolt and a stampede took place for the spot. Arriving there a horrible sight met the view. Fifty or sixty bodies had already been recovered and were lying on the green sward some distance up the bank. Those arriving from the city from every direction crowded around, anxious to see if any relatives were on board. Several hundred families were represented on the excursion and the wail of anguish that arose at the sight of the victims was heartrending. Fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters rushed about panic-stricken, endeavoring to identify relatives. By seven o'clock eighty bodies were rescued from under the wreck where the water was twelve feet deep. Almost every minute some victim was brought to the surface.

The steamer Princess Louise was early brought to the spot and the victims placed upon the upper deck. Fires were lit on the bank overlooking the river and petroleum torches were brought and the search continued. Up to the present hour about 150 corpses have been secured.

Among the dead are Jas. Robertson, manager of the bank British North America; Wm. McBride, assessor and secretary of the western fair association; Mrs. Wm. Ashbury, Wm. Millman [illegible], commercial agent, and two sons; J. Rogers, plumber; J. C. Meredith, clerk of the division court.

John Clark, shoemaker; Miss Cox, Nellie, Johnny and Willie Morrison, three children of James Morrison, merchant, London East; Lillian Skinner, Hobbs Pinnaber, three children of A. Westman, Lizzie Goskowille, [illegible] Darch, Sr., Miss Connell, Willie Glass and Miss Cooper, his affianced. These two were sitting together when the machinery was observed to fall over upon them. Mr. Mathews, night editor of the Advertiser, lost a wife and two children. Harry Smart, of the Free Press, lost a wife and two children and a sister-in-law. M. J. Siddons, of the Customs, lost one boy. Dr. [illegible] boy aged 10. Mrs. Bailey is among the missing, also Alice Deadman, of New Brighton, Miss Griffith, of [illegible] street, Albert Trendle probably lost.

A full list cannot yet be obtained, all is in the deepest confusion. The newspaper staffs like all else are sadly demoralized, all having friends involved in the calamity. The whole city seems almost demented to-night. The accident was certainly due to gross carelessness. The boat was overcrowded to a disgraceful extent. Manager Geo. Parish was expostulated with by several at Spring Bank and urged not to let the boat go out in that overcrowded condition but he is reported to have replied, "All right, I know my business," or something of the sort. Mr. Sumner Stewart, a stone merchant, one of those who protested against the boat was left at Spring Bank with his family. Several hundred more remained there unable to get passage and had to walk home a distance of four miles in the night, no conveyance of any kind being available. The telephone was in constant use between the water works and the city by friends making inquiries.

This disaster will put an end to pleasure steamer business as hereafter the people will not venture on the river which has been the subject of many jokes and puns on account of its supposed shallowness as in reality in many places it is from ten to twenty feet deep.

All is confusion at the landing at the foot of Dundas street. It is now crowded with people waiting in breathless expectation for the arrival of the steamer Princess with the bodies.

LONDON, Ont., May 25.—The work of securing the dead from under the wreck of the Victoria is still going actively on. One hundred and seventy bodies have been recovered and more of them brought to the city. At the undertakers shops were besieged and coffins are going out by the score. The crowds at the river bank and the steamer landing are not diminished. The list of identified is still incomplete. A large number of bodies remain on the grounds at Sulphur Springs baths awaiting claimants.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The World's special has the following details from London, Ont.: This evening the steamboat Victoria, of the Thames Navigation Co., whose boats ply between this city and Woodland cemetery, Woodland park, Wood's docks and Spring Bank capsized on her return trip. It is believed that at least 180 persons were drowned, but at this hour it is impossible to get full particulars. Monday evening the boats of this company, viz: The Victoria, Princess Louise and Forest City booked a large number of people down to the points mentioned to spend the queen's birthday, a holiday. To-day they took down a bigger crowd, tickets being reduced to fifteen and ten cents. Spring Bank is one of the favorite suburban groves in the neighborhood. It was crowded all day. Early in the evening the three boats began to carry the excursionists home landing them at Dundas street dock here. The Victoria left Spring Bank at six with about 400 on board. This was her first day's work this season. She was an old boat, but her machinery was repaired this spring, and on her trial trip day before yesterday performed to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Parish, manager of the line. She was due here at 6:30, and a large number of people awaited her arrival at Dundas street. At Ward's dock, the first stopping place after leaving Spring Bank, she was all right but the dockmen say she was over crowded and shaky and it is learned from other sources that she and her sister boats took down far more people than it was possible for them to bring back again this evening without overloading. At seven, there being no word of the Victoria the people at the Dundas street dock became extremely uneasy and the officials of the line were unable to relieve their anxiety. A few minutes afterward a messenger from Woodland Park arrived with the news that the vessel had sunk with all on board. A terrible scene ensued at the dock, the cries of those who had friends on the boat being distressing to a dreadful degree. Word was at once dispatched to Spring Bank to send the Louise and Forest City to the scene of the disaster, but they had left for home. Two tugboats were despatched from here carrying Drs. Street, McArthur, Hayes, Graham, Mitchell, Campbell and every other available doctor in the city. [illegible] particulars obtainable here, it appears that the Victoria was going at a slow rate of speed when the disaster happened. A band was on board, said to have been a detachment of the band of the seventh fusiliers, and the people on board [illegible] space on deck for dancing [illegible] crowd on the forward [illegible] of the boat. [illegible] Woodland Park dock more [illegible] As the vessel swung [illegible] bridge, a mile below [illegible] a little to one side and [illegible] numbering six hundred rushed to the [illegible] side. The boat [illegible] almost immediately [illegible] completely to pieces. Her small boats, life boats were in good order, but [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] It is impossible to describe the scene that followed. The boat continued to settle sideways, taking many passengers down with it; who were stunned by the fall of the upper deck and were unable to help themselves, scores sank in the water without an effort, while many others who were precipitated into the river uttered the air with vain appeals for succor, which those of the passengers who were safe were powerless to extend. The utmost exertions were put forth to rescue as many of the drowning ones as possible and many were saved from a watery grave. As soon as possible help was secured and the work of recovering the bodies proceeded. The bodies were placed on the steamboat Louise as fast as brought up and then taken to the company's dock where the task of identification was begun. The accident occurred at a quarter past six. It was midnight before the bodies were brought back to the city. Here a most heartrending scene ensued.

DENVER DOINGS.

Items of Interest from over the Divide.

CORONER'S VERDICT ON LYON.

DENVER, May 26.—The coroner's jury to-day, in case of McDonald Lyon, who died yesterday from an overdose of morphine, returned a verdict of accidental death. Papers found indicate that the woman with him was Mrs. A. M. Duncan and that the deceased was formerly in tile and brick manufacture with Arthur C. Ducat at 185 LaSalle street, Chicago. After Lyon's death the woman made three attempts at suicide by stabbing, by taking laudanum and by jumping from the window, but was prevented.

OIL COMPANY'S FIGHT.

A fight on a large scale has been inaugurated between the Standard Oil company, under the name of the Consolidated Tank line, and the Continental Oil and Transportation company for the oil trade of the territory west of the Missouri river. The fight has already caused a reduction of prices from 24a29 to 16 cents. Heretofore the Continental company has had Colorado and New Mexico almost entirely to itself, and now the Standard company, which is a very powerful corporation, intend fighting under the name of Consolidated Tank company for Colorado and New Mexico, and under other names for various other states and territories between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast.

From Friday's Daily

Dr. C. . Reynolds went east yesterday

The Solcene Opera company will furnish their own orchestra.

Judge Hallett and wife of Denver were in the city yesterday

Colorado Springs was visited by a gentle Colorado blizzard last evening

The express from the south yesterday afternoon was about one hour late

There will be services in the opera house on Sunday afternoon and evening.

The Matt France hose company will meet this evening at 7 o'clock for practice

Some one acted on our suggestions and attempted to regulate the town clock yesterday

A live energetic boy can find steady employment at the Western Union telegraph office

Mr A. G. Doyle can again be found in his accustomed place in the Gazette counting room

Our citizens are looking anxiously forward to the time when ground will be broken for the new hotel

The Sunday school of the M E church (south) will indulge in a picnic to Cheyenne canon tomorrow

"Olivette" and "Billee Taylor" at the Opera House on Monday and Tuesday nights. Secure your seats early

Mr Alva Adams and wife, of Alamosa were among the arrivals at the Colorado Springs hotel yesterday

The hotels at Manitou are fixing up gradually and the prospects are favorable for a prosperous and lively season

The warm sun of the past three or four days has melted the snow on Pike's Peak so that it now looks comparatively bare

Mrs G. W. ... company ... her sister Miss ... Page, left yesterday for their home in Chicago on a short visit

The Jackson Hose company make practice runs nightly on Wahsatch Ave and we understand that they are getting down to fine work lately

A special communication of Colorado Springs ... will be held this evening in the Opera ... Work in the ... degree

Messrs ... & ... received a lot of new horses yesterday and they are now prepared to turn out as good ... as any livery stable in the city

The street lamp at the corner of ... street and Nevada avenue and the lamp at the corner of Pikes Peak avenue and Weber street are out of order

Judge Bowen and wife, who have been spending the past few days in the city, returned to their home in Del Norte ... the morning express yesterday

Workmen were busy yesterday transferring the telephone instruments and check board from the old office on Huerfano street to the new office in the Wood's block

Lithographs of Emily Soldene and Rose Stella, the leading ladies of the Soldene Opera company, adorn the show windows of many of the leading business places of the city

Among the ... who were in the city yesterday were ... of ... the Wabash, and Charles Whittier of the ... & St Joe and ... Chicago, Burlington & Quincy

A five hundred yard practice run between the G. S. Barnes hose company and the ... Exterminators last evening on Tejon street resulted in a victory for the former by about seven feet

The box sheets for both "Olivette" and "Billee Taylor" are now open at ... & Co's. Secure your seats early for the house will be crowded on both occasions The above mentioned operas are all the rage in the east

Mr ... G. Rowe finds constant activity in the real estate business His sales of one day, yesterday, include the elegant residence of the late David Russ Wood, on the northeast corner of Pikes Peak Ave and Weber street, also a residence on Wahsatch Ave and a tract of five acres in the north part of the city Mr Rowe is making sales of a large amount of property

Ten Mile Smelters

From the Summit County Times

The new stack of the White Quail smelter is approaching completion and will receive its final touches in a day or two The capacity of the stack is fully 30 tons daily The very large addition built on the south of the smelter building will be used for coke and ore sheds The compartments on the ... are comprised in a building 160x28 feet in size The coke bins are built adjoining to this, and will be about 15 feet wide The ore house is sufficiently large to admit the loaded teams, and the floor is well timbered throughout the entire breadth and length ... Streeter and others will begin hauling ore on Monday next from the Aftermath mine ... mines with fifteen or twenty teams

Manager James M. Rockwell, of the Green smelter, informs us that all the essential arrangements for treating ore at the Green smelter, have been nearly completed, and that the smelter will be ready to blow in within a few days The present stack has a capacity of 50 tons daily The manager has succeeded in making a contract for the entire output of the Aftermath mines, and expects to use in connection with it the ore from the Texas Star and other mines. A new smelter building will be erected near the present one, and will include one stack of the same capacity. The building itself will be 50 by 80 feet, somewhat larger than the other one.

They Need Him.

From the Leadville Chronicle

Mr. Needham, the evangelist, is doing good work here, in rousing people to the necessity of a thorough study of the Bible.

A Ghost Explained.

Chambers Journal.

Some years ago it was my good fortune to be a frequent visitor at a fine old manor-house in Dorsetshire, built in the reign of James I, but much altered during the last century. Like all old country mansions, the house was of course "haunted." Strange sounds, the footsteps, had been heard coursing about at the witching hour of night, in the vast empty garrets and along the great passage or corridor, running from end to end of the building, into which the garrets opened, and odd and mysterious rattlings, and chatterings, as of meta or chains. The country-folks and servants, and especially the old people—always the most ready to pick ... —a good ghost story—firmly attribute these nocturnal noises, without thought of question, to a supernatural agency

The old mansion had undergone many alterations, some of them dictated by reason, others by expedience One of those was the removal of the fine old staircase, and the erection instead of one of small confined dimensions, and very awkwardly situated and contrived These stairs sprung from the foot of a wall in which was placed high up, a large window so that any one going up stairs would have this window above his head and behind his back It was exactly opposite the wall of the first landing place, whence the stairs branched away to the right

One brilliant moonlight night the family were about to retire to rest when they were startled by a loud scream from one of the maids who rushed into the dining room, eyes staring and mouth wide open exclaiming wildly that she just seen a awful ghost on the stairs and was most frightened to death! All the party with one consent arose from their chairs and ran into the hall, some carrying the candles with them But nothing whatever was to be seen The girl, however positively ... she had seen a tall dark figure in a long cloak and hood standing on the first landing, adding that she saw it all the more clearly on account of the white wainscoted wall just behind which served to show the figure into relief A general search and a regular hue and cry all round the house now followed, but with no result! Nothing was discovered in any way irregular, either as fresh and blood or in ghostly appearances

About two nights after, however the very same thing occurred again at nearly the same time the spectre was again seen by the same maid, and by the footman who happened to be just entering the hall, the man most positively declaring that the figure stood, hooded and cloaked exactly as the maid had described on the top of the landing The young men rushed into the hall with lights, as before and with the same result they saw nothing Two of the sons, genuine ghost hunters who thoroughly entered into the fun of the thing, determined to sit up and watch through the night with their pistols and accompaniments of plenty of warm fire and bright light but I need hardly say the brave watchers saw nothing, discovered nothing His ghostship did not appear again that night at any rate

About a month afterward, however the same thing occurred again A good commotion was heard in the hall—the ghost had again appeared, and what was even more remarkable had slowly disappeared just as the men ... caught sight of it This was almost too much for my friends especially the junior branches who were highly indignant at being completely ... by the spectre, but there was nothing to be done or discovered so after many threats of what they would do if they could only catch ... the whole party went off to bed

Nothing further occurred to disturb the family peace until three days afterward when ... the youngest son rose from supper to ... his white terrier ... by name—the ... of the ... and ... who was whining piteously and scratching vigorously at the garden door Back he ... into the dining room post haste ... exclaiming ... "the ghost ... on the stairs ... regular stage whisper ... the ghost on the stairs again hood cloak and ..." His brothers instantly jumped up and ... into the hall ... sure enough on the first landing the staircase stood a ... dark figure robed in a long cloak and high hood The young men both regarded the apparition intently for a few moments and then boldly ascending the stairs both burst into a loud ringing laugh crying out that they ... caught the ghost and shouted ... family to come and see but to bring no lights and they could judge for themselves

The terrible mystery was now at an end. Just outside the staircase window at the rear of the house was a small outhouse building used as a laundry, but as the fireplace smoked very much, my friends had had a new and very much taller chimney erected This was narrow at the top and gradually got wider as it went downward, and was capped by a large and peculiarly shaped cowl The "ghost" proved to be merely the shadow of this chimney and cowl outside, projected by the bright moonlight through the staircase window on the clear white painted wainscoted wall of the first landing The sloping sides of the chimney gave the appearance of a cloaked figure, and the broad cowl looked exactly like a hood, while the clear white of the flat wall behind served to throw the dark shadow into very strong and bold relief The reason now was clearly why the "ghost" was not seen oftener It was simply that the shadow was only projected when the moon was just opposite the window, and its appearing gradually to fade before the footman's terrified gaze is easily explained by the passage of a dark cloud at the moment over the moon's bright disc ... it be noted that when the family entered the hall on the first alarm ... month previously, many of them carried ... and this of course destroyed the appearance altogether The window, moreover, was something ... than ...

Wittily Turned.

Good humor and witty retorts are the best weapons with which to fight a hostile crowd. Lord Palmerston frequently disarmed a mob of opponents, assembled at the hustings to annoy him while speaking, by his humorous "chaffing." Men who came to browbeat stayed to laugh at the sallies of the humorous premier The following anecdote shows what wit can do with a crowd

President Garfield and Judge Kelly once went down on the eastern shore of Maryland to make political speeches It was in war times, during a congressional campaign, and some of the eastern shoremen were strong secessionists

While General Garfield was making a republican speech in the court house at Charlestown, an egg whizzed by like a bullet and smashed against the wall behind him.

"Gentlemen," said Judge Kelly, sniffing the air, "I'm happy to see that down here on the eastern shore the glorious American eagle lays sound eggs"

The audience roared with laughter, and General Garfield went on with his speech

Our dispatches this morning inform us that the steamer Victoria which went down with 600 souls on board, and which collapsed like an egg shell, was deemed perfectly safe by the steamboat inspector for river navigation. Moreover she was inspected twice each year—in May and October. In view of these facts what is the use of inspection.

Milk for the Sick.

Milk is a perfect food, and the only perfect food that exists. It contains all the elements that enter into the human body. Should a man attempt to live on bread alone, or flesh alone, or fat, or vegetables, he would sooner or later starve, through lack in these articles of diet of some one or more of the properties that are necessary to the nutriment of the human body. But on milk alone most persons can live, thrive and grow.

Milk has a value, beyond the period of infancy, much greater than is generally thought.

The old notion and practice was to starve a fever. The result was that the patient was starved, and had no strength to rally when the fever was subdued.

Fever patients are now carefully fed, advantage being taken of the daily "remissions"—that is, the hours of low temperature—and the digestive power at the stomach being aided by pepsin. The bland and nourishing properties of milk make it the main food for such patients.

It is equally the best food in many cases where the digestion has been impaired through overtaxing of the nervous system Some patients, however have found that it produced "biliousness," as they expressed it. But this has been largely due to using it as a drink between meals, instead of as the principal part of the food at meals. It has thus only increased the stomach's burden.

Still, very weak stomachs have been unable to bear it even as an article of food, especially in winter. The difficulty is that the cold temperature of the milk is still further impaired vitality of the stomach. In such cases, let the person use it warm—sipping it as hot as it can be borne This heat furnishes just the stimulus needed for the process of digestion.

An exclusive milk diet, with bread or boiled rice, for a few days, will often help a person speedily through a cold, or enable him to rally from a temporary attack of indigestion

Why Not?

N. Y. Post

Some esteemed contemporaries express surprise that great dramatic effect can really be attained, as alleged, in the old Greek tragedy of Sophocles lately seen at Cambridge. A little enthusiasm of a fine-spun æsthetic sort may have been aroused, they imply, by the clever work done at Harvard, but even such an impression would be wanting were the experiment tried with the general public.

So far as it goes, this form of deprecation may be said to throw cold water on the project now mooted of bringing out the "Œdipus" in New York, and others of the chief cities, with the same amateur performer as at Cambridge but with regular actors in the remaining characters The scheme may, or may not be a wise or prove a successful one, but there is certainly no good reason in the work itself why it should fail Voltaire's "Œdipus," his first and not least prosperous play, was acted with vast success by Talma, as Carlyle beats witness in the "Reminiscences," when he says "Talma was the greatest actor he ever saw" The notion of having Mr George Riddle act Œdipus in Greek, with the surrounding figures talk English, would have seemed preposterous a little while ago But Salvini has accustomed the public to that sort of thing—the greatest as well as the last who has tried it—and has shown, remarkable as it seems, that the incongruity is compatible with a profound dramatic effect

So far as the tragedy itself goes, ours are days of a certain rage for the antique, and, if people use it, they might as well have Greek drama as Queen Anne architecture or mediæval pots and pans There may, at all events, be worse frenzies, and the artistic passion, which is also a literary one, has advantages in elevating and refining the taste, which can scarcely be claimed with the same confidence for certain other of the old new freaks of the day

Ear and Brain

The substance of the following statements with regard to the ear and brain is from a paper in the New York Medical Journal by Dr Andrews surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, N. Y.

Ear diseases are much worse than those of the eye They are a principal cause of deafmutism They are also among the most frequent diseases of childhood, being developed in diphtheria, whooping cough, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, typhoid fever, influenza, and tubercular affections of the lungs.

Indeed, a simple cold in the head or sore throat has only spreads along the mucous membrane of the nostrils and pharynx to that of the ear. Says the late Prof Clark, of Harvard University, "So important is a proper attention to the ear during and after acute exanthemata" (diseases attended with rash), "that a physician who treats such cases, and neglects to give this attention cannot be said to perform his duty to his patient"

But the most serious aspect of these diseases grows out of the very intimate connection between the ear and the brain Most of the bony wall which contains the internal ear lies in direct contact with the membrane of the brain Some parts of the wall are so thin as to be transparent. There are also openings through it for the passage of nerves and blood-vessels, and often parts of it are wanting through arrest of development.

Hence, purulent inflammations of the ear extend readily to the brain—the more so, the younger the child. These may cause similar inflammation of the membranes, inflammation of large veins, and abscesses of the brain.

Nearly one-half of all the fatal are due to this cause, chronic inflammation of the ear,—showing itself often as only a slight headache,—being vastly more dangerous than acute.—*Ex*

The Boston Girl.

I told her of a maid whose mind
Was filled with tender thoughts and fancies,
A lovely thing of the kind
They write about in old romances.
"Knowest thou," said I, "this maiden fair,
Whose beauty doth my thoughts beguile?"
She answered with a dreamy air—
"Well, I should smile!"

Her cheeks possess the rose's hue
No form is daintier or completer
No hair so brown, no eyes so blue,
No mouth is tenderer or sweeter
The favored youth who gains the hand
Of this fair girl will ne'er regret it,"
With modest grace she added. "And
Don't you forget it

"Oh thou dear mistress of my heart"
My angel! let me kneel before thee
And say how heavenly sweet thou art,
And how devoutly I adore thee."
She turned away her lovely head,
And with a languid look that fired
My soul in murmured accents said—
"You make me tired."
— Scribner's Magazine.

The resignation of A. A. Heys, Editor of the New York Express, who wrote an editorial the other day against Conkling's canvassing in his own favor, announces his resignation as editor. This looks as though Mr. Key had mistaken a friend for an enemy in the person of Conkling.

The monetary conference in France has accomplished its much: A new coin is being struck to be presented to the conference, which is composed of equal parts of gold and silver, and is to circulate as a five franc piece. The French rather than the English, in this instance at least, seem to favor "half and half."

Denver & Rio Grande RAILWAY.

Nearly 600 Miles in Operation.

The Great Quick, Safe and Direct Line for

Business and Pleasure Travel

IN COLORADO.

The only route embracing the Grandest and Choicest Scenery in nature's repertoire

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canon of the Arkansas, Veta Pass, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Poncha Springs, Twin Lakes.

Through Trains Between

Denver, Leadville, El Moro and San Antonio

—VIA—

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Canon City, South Arkansas, Buena Vista, Cucharas and Alamosa.

The connection at South Arkansas with stages via Marshall Pass, affords the shortest, quickest and easiest route, over the best roads, to Gunnison City, Pitkin, Saguache, Ouray Lake City, Ruby Camp, Crested Buttes, Gothic, and all points in the Gunnison country

The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months in every year, to Del Norte, Antelope Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Saguache, Gunnison City, Ouray, Lake City and all other principal points in the Gunnison and San Juan countries

Stage connections at Canon City and Texas Creek constitute the only routes to Silver Cliff and Rosita.

Stages at El Moro for Trinidad, four miles distant.

Direct connection at Pueblo with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad for all points

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH

Equipment Unsurpassed

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Horton Reclining Chair Cars, and Observation Cars

On daylight trains through the Royal Gorge

Through tickets to all principal points north, south, east and west, with rates always as low as the lowest.

Full information on application to Local Agents, or to

D. C. DODGE, Gen'l Manager. F. C. NIMS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
DENVER, COLORADO dwg 17

THE

Gazette Bindery

—IS NOW—

FULLY ESTABLISHED

AND ITS FACILITIES FOR DOING

WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—ARE—

SUPERIOR

To those of any Bindery

—IN THE—

STATE OF COLORADO.

BLANK BOOKS

Of Any Style or Description.

Ruled and Bound,

At Prices that will Compare with Those Charged by Eastern Houses

Especial Attention Given to the Binding of Magazines in all the desirable styles.

It is under the management of a

COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED MAN

Who will guarantee to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

To all who entrust work to his care.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Joseph Hemenway, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph Hemenway, late of the county of Lyon and State of Kansas, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the June term, on the last Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1881.
ALVARO HEMENWAY, Administrator. ew21-4

CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

Ranches, Ranches.

COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co Bank.

10 14 tf

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED BY ... SHERMAN

The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices except when otherwise specified

APPLES—	
Dried Alden	[illegible]
Michigan sliced	10 12
Green apples	[illegible]
BRAN—	
Colorado	$1 60 ...
BUTTER—	
Colorado ranch	[illegible]
CRACKERS—	
Premium soda	10
Oyster	[illegible]
CHEESE—	
Per pound	[illegible]
COFFEE—	
Rio	20 ...
Java roasted	40
Mocha, roasted	40
EGGS—	
State, candled per dozen	[illegible]
Ranch, per doz	[illegible]
FLOUR—	
Per hundred	$3 60 4 00
Buckwheat	[illegible]
MEAT—	
Ham	[illegible]
Dry salt	10 12
Bacon	12 ...
Lard	[illegible]
RICE—	
Sandwich Island	[illegible]
Carolina	[illegible]
SALT—	
Per barrel	$3 45 4 40
SUGAR—	
Granulated	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
STARCH—	
Pearl	[illegible]
Silver Gloss	[illegible]
SYRUPS—	
Honey, per gallon	[illegible]
New Orleans	90 ...
Fine table	90 ...
TEAS—	
Imperial	... $1 00
Gunpowder	... $1 00
Japan	... $1 00
Oolong	... $1 00
English Breakfast	... $1 00
HAY—	
Baled upland	[illegible]
POTATOES—	
Per cwt new	[illegible]

G. S. BARNES

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SHELF and HEAVY

HARDWARE,

STOVES, &c

Mechanics' Supplies in General.

Side-bar End-spring Open or Top

BUGGIES.

WAGONS CARRIAGES PHAETONS &

Wool Sacks, Wool Twine, Sheep Shears, &c

Tejon Street.

wd 5tf

Notice of Final Settlement

In the matter of the estate of J. W. Pickett deceased

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 27th day of June, A. D 1881, being one of the regular days of the June Term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I S. B. Pickett, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said Court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 21st, 1881. MRS S. B. PICKETT

Administratrix of the estate of J. W. Pickett deceased ew21-4

IRVING HOWBERT, President. J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier
B. F. CROWELL, Vice President A. S. WELCH, Ass't Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Colorado Springs

CAPITAL, $50,000

DIRECTORS—Irving Howbert, B. F. Crowell, Jas. M. Sigafus, J. F. Humphrey, J. R. Wheeler

New York Correspondent, Chemical National Bank. Collections Solicited.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of section 6, chapter 59, of the general laws of Colorado, I will, on Thursday, the 2nd day of June, 1881, in front of the postoffice in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., sell at public vendue, one gray pony, the property of Geo. Giltner, for pasturage and keep of said pony. D. M. ROSE.

Dated May 21, 1881. ew21 tf

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. ... 8 ...

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of ... Fechter deceased

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 27th day of June A. D. 1881 ... of the County Court of El Paso County in the State of Colorado ... will appear before the Judge of said Court ... settlement as such administratrix ... and ask the approval ... will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time ... in interest ... the same if any there be.

Dated ... Springs ... May 21st 1881 GEORGE FECHTER.

Administrator ... Katharine Fechter ... ew21-4

ST. LOUIS

Anheuser Beer

ON DRAUGHT AT

HERMANN'S,

MANITOU COLORADO e 11tf

W. H. CONVERSE,

...

G. B. SOUTHCOTTE,

WAGON-MAKER

...

Vane, Calvert & Co's Paints on Hand

GILES CRISSEY.

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Building Paper ...

L. C. DAVIS,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS

Pikes Peak av ... street Colorado Springs ... d 10-tf

ASH-TONIC

The great cure ... Dyspepsia Bilious Diseases and Liver ... derangements attendant upon Debility In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents Six bottles $4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price money to accompany order Sold by Druggists and by D. R. Dyer & Co., 46 Dey St., New York

Tonic ... WEBSTER.

Castoria - 35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds Scalds Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

wm 1881*

S. E. SESSIGNS

Contractor & Builder.

SHOP—In block opposite Postoffice. P. O. Box 55. All work promptly attended to. 6-5-tf

PINNEO-CURTIS.

The Colorado Girl Vanquishes Her Opponent.

She Rides Twenty Miles in Less Than an Hour.

Special to the GAZETTE.

DENVER, May 21.—Twelve thousand people were at the grounds to witness the Pinneo-Curtis race. Intense excitement prevailed. It was a beautiful day. Pool sales were heavy, three to one on Pinneo. The Kansas woman had many admirers however and the best stock by odds. Pinneo is the most graceful rider and quite showy. Curtis sat the saddle heavily. The quickest change by Pinneo was seven seconds. The fastest mile of Pinneo, 2:10, on first mile; the fastest mile of Curtis on tenth mile in 2:30. The Kansas girl gave out on the twelfth mile, and after struggling through another mile surrendered the cup. Pinneo completed twenty miles in 59 minutes and 27 seconds. The race was fair in spirit, but lacking in interest.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.

DENVER, Col., May 21.—This afternoon the twenty miles race between Miss Minnie Pinneo, of Greely, and Miss Nellie Curtis, of Topeka, came off at the fair grounds, resulting in an easy victory for the former. An immense crowd, estimated at fifteen thousand people, assembled at the fair grounds to witness the race, and the city was almost depopulated. The pool selling was heavy, with odds in favor of Miss Pinneo.

A special race, three-quarter mile dash, in which Boo Cadzel, Sunbeam, City Merchant and Pequest were starters, came first on the programme this afternoon and was won by City Merchant. Time 1:20.

Then came the big race. The crowd was so immense that orders were given that the overflow would be allowed to occupy the empty space in the centre of the ground and the permission was quickly availed of.

The following judges were selected: Captain Tough for Miss Curtis, L. W. Twombly for Miss Pinneo and Judge Belford for the association. Sheriff Spangler and ... were appointed timers for Miss Curtis and C. B. Fish and F. E. Short for Miss Pinneo. The start was effected at 3:00. Miss Curtis had the pole and took the first half in 1:01 and the mile in 2:40. Soon after the start it became evident that Miss Curtis was no equal for Miss Pinneo. She pounded the saddle, using herself and horses up and the outcome of the race was a foregone conclusion after the third mile. On the 14th mile Miss Curtis abandoned the race being completely exhausted, while Miss Pinneo continued crossing the wire on the last mile in the total time of fifty-nine minutes twenty-seven seconds. In the entire race Miss Pinneo occupied seven minutes in changes and Miss Curtis eighteen minutes. Miss Pinneo was somewhat hurt at one time by an unruly horse as was Miss Curtis later on. The following is a table of various miles run including changes:

CURTIS.

First	2:30
Second	1:40
Third	2:53
Fourth	3:02
Fifth	3:00
Sixth	[illegible]
Seventh	[illegible]
Eighth	3:10
Ninth	3:41½
Tenth	2:30
Eleventh	1:22¼
Twelfth	9:06
Thirteenth	9:40¼

PINNEO.

First	2:10
Second	[illegible]
Third	2:46
Fourth	[illegible]
Fifth	[illegible]
Sixth	[illegible]
Seventh	3:05
Eighth	2:29½
Ninth	3:01½
Tenth	3:01
Eleventh	3:22½
Twelfth	3:12½
Thirteenth	3:16
Fourteenth	3:03½
Fifteenth	3:47
Sixteenth	2:39½
Seventeenth	2:31½
Eighteenth	2:50½
Nineteenth	2:35½
Twentieth	4:16½
Total	59:27

At the conclusion of the race the two ladies rode before the grand stand and Judge Belford, in a fitting speech in behalf of Boulder county, presented Miss Pinneo with a pair of gold bracelets, and in behalf of the state of Colorado with a gold medal, also set in a horseshoe. There was much excitement throughout the race. Several times Miss Curtis had to be taken from her horse and given stimulants. A great deal of money changed hands. The morning papers will contain the following, which explains itself:

DENVER, Co., May 21.

Miss Minnie Pinneo:

I hereby challenge you to ride with me a race from one to five thousand dollars a side, to name the track and day. Distance ten, fifteen or twenty miles. NELLIE CURTIS.

THE NEW HOTEL.

Plans of the Building Expected to Reach Here in a Few Days.

The revised plans of the new hotel which were drawn up by Messrs. Peabody and Stearns, the New York architects, are expected to reach the city within a few days. It has been decided to use stone in the construction of the building but just what kind or quality will be used is not fully known. As soon as the plans reach here steps will at once be taken to proceed with the work, and subscribers for stock may expect to be called upon within the next two weeks for twenty-five per cent. of the amount subscribed by them. From what we can learn the plans proposed by the New York architects provide for the construction of a handsome building with all the modern conveniences. A full description of the building will be furnished our readers as soon as the plans are received from New York.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

Both Favorable and Unfavorable Criticism Given.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Tribune says: The revised testament was the subject of sermons in numerous pulpits yesterday. Outlines of a number of the discourses, to be found elsewhere, show a disposition, a most without exception, to approve the work and to look forward to its ultimate adoption by the body of the Christian church. There seems to be good reason to believe that this is the feeling with which the public in general are prepared to receive the new version.

BEECHER'S OPINION.

Henry Ward Beecher, in an interview, said that as far as he had read he was highly pleased with the work of the revisers; that he agreed substantially with the changes made, and in fact had for many years been using many of these changes in his pulpit. He disapproved, however, of the substitution of the word "servant" for "slave," used in King James' version as a translation of the word "doulos." He was not one of those abolitionists who believe slavery was not recognized in the scriptures. He thinks the revision will be very generally accepted.

ENGLISH VIEWS.

LONDON, May 23.—The revised version of the New Testament, published on Tuesday, was awaited with a keen interest, and was received with an almost unbroken chorus of disapproval. The public are astounded at the number and character of the changes in the authorized text. The bishop of Gloucester, in presenting the work to the convention, announced that in the Gospels the changes average nine to each five verses, and in the epistles three changes to each verse.

Elaborate criticisms appear in most of the daily papers, all condemnatory and convicting the revisors of disregarding their pledges to introducing the fewest alterations possible. These articles quote scores of examples where the changes were purely frivolous and capricious and denounce the self-opinions of the scholarship, the motley combination of theologians and professors which have disfigured, mangled and made unrecognizable some of the noblest passages in the Bible. The Saturday Review complains of the childish pedantry of the revisers, and describes the new version as sadly inferior to the old one in general vigor and beauty of language. It predicts it will never come into general use. Other papers express themselves in similar terms, regret, grief and astonishment at the revisors' wanton disregard of reverence and love felt by the English people for the existing text, saying that the revisors may know Greek but not English, and protesting against defacing the noblest monument of the English people. It is understood that an act in parliament is required to enforce the use of the new version by the established church. The government has no intention of proposing such an act. In the meantime two million copies have been sold. Cambridge and Oxford universities, who own the copyright, are competing with each other in a rather undignified manner, but both are at present unable to supply the orders received after April. The Testament is published in various styles, at prices from 1s to £2. The Cambridge edition is the better printed.

CHANGE IN THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Orders for 200,000 copies of the revised New Testament have already been received and partly filled. Public opinion however, is strong against the book. Many alterations are looked upon as needless and mischievous. The changes in the Lord's prayer have raised a storm of protests. Even Greek priests condemn them, while the popular judgment, the tampering with a form of prayer familiar to every family in the land, is sufficient to condemn the entire work. The book sells, for the moment, but the old version will hold its ground. The crowds at the distributing offices have been so great that traffic in the streets has almost stopped. The revision committee on the Old Testament has closed its 69th session, and carried the revision to the end of Solomon's Song.

PHILADELPHIA VIEWS OF IT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—In most of the Protestant churches today the clergymen referred to the revised New Testament. Their views were, in most cases, strongly in favor of it as a valuable work which would throw light upon many doubtful matters. In one or two instances the work was condemned.

Indian Commissioners.

DENVER, May 23.—A special to the Republican dated Gunnison, May 22, says: Judge McMorris of Colorado Springs, accompanied by Indian Agent Berry, passed through Gunnison City last Thursday, en route to Los Pinos agency. Both gentlemen were hospitably entertained by the citizens, and Indian Agent Berry was enthusiastically received by a hearty welcome and congratulations upon his return from Denver, quite a contrast to the sentiment evinced one year ago.

Otto Mears and Edmund M. Smith, of the Indian commission, arrived to-night. They leave for Los Pinos Monday morning.

Troops are on the march via Cochetopa pass to Los Pinos.

Accidents and Crimes.

LEADVILLE, May 23.—This evening's Chronicle contains the following items:

Judge Ware today announced that he would not sentence the convicted murderers till June 6th.

Decoration day will be observed here.

William Clark was run over on the avenue last night, sustaining serious injuries.

William Henderson was struck in the forehead with a tumbler by John Barker, a bunco steerer and slugger. The blow, it is expected, will cause his death. The men were strangers, and the only provocation was the refusal of Henderson to treat Barker.

Fighting for a Mill.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—A San Bernardino dispatch says that U. S. Deputy Collector E. F. Bean seized the Ivanpah mining company's mill and other property on the 17th inst. He was resisted by John McFarlane, J. B. Cook and others. A desperate struggle ensued, in which guns, revolvers and knives were used. McFarlane was killed by Deputy ... Bean's party were resisted by concealed parties, on leaving the mill, but without effect.

Nihilist Manifesto.

LONDON, May 23.—Russian revolutionists have answered the czar's manifesto by a second utterance dwelling on the wretchedness the peasants, deportations to Siberia, the gagging of free speech and of the public journals, and declaring that false counselors are in possession of the czar's ear. The document concludes as follows: "Let your majesty assemble your people around you and listen to their wishes in an unprejudiced spirit and then neither your majesty nor the state will have any reason to apprehend further catastrophe."

LEROY LYNCHED.

The People of Del Norte Deal Out Justice.

Two Outlaws Swing From Cottonwood Trees.

MADE COTTONWOOD FRUIT AT LAST.

DEL NORTE, May 23.—The Leroy brothers, mail robbers, recently captured by Sheriff Armstrong and posse from this place, reached here last night about eight o'clock and were placed in jail. About an hour later the sheriff was called out of his residence and captured by a body of citizens who took the jail keys from him and locked the sheriff up. They then proceeded to the jail and took the prisoners there from to a point near the river and hanged them. All was done so quietly it was unknown to but few. The credit for the capture of these murderers is due wholly to the liberality and determination of our best citizens. The shooting and robbing was done within twenty-five miles of Lake City. The disposition manifested from the start was to secure these men and mete out the deserved punishment, which the law had failed to do. The universal opinion here justified their fate. The act was done so quietly and secretly that it is impossible to give any further particulars. The bodies were cut down and returned to the jail last night. A coroner's jury will be empaneled and a verdict rendered today.

PARTICULARS OF LEROY'S LAST ROBBERY.

The San Juan Prospector gives the following particulars of the last crime committed by these outlaws: One week ago last Friday night—the night of the 13th inst.—the east-bound coach was fired upon by highwaymen at a point fifteen miles below Del Norte, a passenger who was riding with the driver having a hole shot through his hat before the coach could get out of range. This was thought to be a very close call, but no attempt was made to catch the would-be robbers.

ANOTHER COACH HELD UP.

On Wednesday night—the 18th inst—the west-bound coach was fired upon, stopped and robbed by three men at a point about six miles east of Clear Creek. The shots (three in number) were fired without a word of warning, not even a command to halt, and Mr. Frank Bartlett, who was a passenger on the coach, and riding with the driver, was shot through the right thigh, the ball passing on through the coach and barely missing the head of a passenger on the inside. McCormick, the driver, brought the coach to a standstill as soon as possible after the shooting, when the robbers took out all mail and express matter, and robbed Mr. Bartlett of a gold watch and $115 in money, and told the driver to pass on. The inside passengers were not molested.

BARTLETT'S WOUND.

Mr. Bartlett was taken to Clear creek where his wound was dressed, which, while painful, was not believed to be serious. Mr. Bartlett is a civil engineer in the employ of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company and surveyed the line from Alamosa via Del Norte to the south fork of the Rio Grande river. At the time he was shot he was on his way to the Incomparagre country to finish up some railroad work there.

INDIGNATION AT DEL NORTE.

The robbery occurred just at dark last Wednesday evening, the 18th inst. News of the robbery and wounding of Bartlett was telegraphed to Del Norte early Thursday morning, and roused the indignation of the town in a very short time. Martial music soon gathered a large crowd at the corner of Columbia and Grand avenues, and the particulars of the robbery were briefly told. Short addresses were made by Messrs. Adair Wilson and Thos. M. Bowen. A paper was started to raise money to defray the expenses of a pursuing party and offer a reward for the capture of the robbers. The frequency with which these robberies have taken place of late has been such that life and property were considered in danger, and the deep interest felt by our citizens in blotting these highwaymen from the face of the earth, was expressed by the readiness with which they responded to the call for money to at once put men on the trail. Messrs. Maguire, Crocker and Scheiffer were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions and raise action in the matter. Inside of half an hour nearly $900 were raised for the work, and in an hour more word was had from the Denver & Rio Grande Railway company to raise the purse $500 on their account, making a total of almost $1,400 for a starter.

VOLUNTEERS ON HAND.

Volunteers were on hand, teams, guns and blankets ready, and in two hours a party consisting of A. W. Burrows, Charlie Burrows, J. Ewing, F. G. Journoy, E. C. Stiles, E. Cemons, E. M. Armstrong and several men on horseback left for the scene of the robbery. They were notified to spare neither pains or expense to catch the robbers. Twenty-five per cent. of the subscriptions raised were to defray the expenses of the pursuing parties—the balance to go as a reward for capturing the robbers.

WHAT THE PEOPLE RESOLVED TO DO.

There is one thing certain, our citizens are determined in this matter, and if money and men can catch the stage robbers and horse thieves that infest the valley, there is a fine prospect of cottonwood fruit in this vicinity at an early day. So frequent have these hold-ups been of late that a man would invariably think twice before starting on a stage trip, and then do so with a most a certainty of being robbed or murdered. Our people want to interview these highway gentlemen, these road agents, and arrange for a better understanding as to their operations in the future.

GUNNISON TROUBLES

Believed to Be Nearly Settled.

DENVER, May 23.—The Republican this morning has the following special dispatch from Gunnison: All is quiet at Ruby. The militia did not go, the sheriff having revoked the order. The parties who went from here with the warrants for the arrest of the Ruby men then in possession of the Adirondack or Bonanza mine, are now under arrest for assault with intent to kill, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Dodson, of Irwin. The examination will take place on Monday. Some expect trouble, but the better opinion seems to be that there will be none.

Governor Pitkin has had considerable telegraphic communication with Sheriff Yule, at Gunnison, and with other parties at Gunnison and at Irwin, with reference to the Adirondack troubles. Sheriff Yule was positive, in his dispatches, that the mob at Irwin ... and was ... forward to protect his brother and Deputy Allison, who are under arrest at Irwin on the warrant of the United States commissioner. The mayor of Irwin was equally positive, however, that there was no danger of violence, and that the deputy sheriff under arrest would be safe until he could have a fair trial before the United States commissioner.

Governor Pitkin took no action in the matter, as Sheriff Yule seemed able, as yet, to take care of the peace of the county. The end of the communications was a dispatch from Sheriff Yule to the effect that he would proceed toward Irwin with a force of men sufficient to protect his deputies from the mob.

Late last evening the governor had no information which enabled him to judge of the merits of the controversy, and there seemed no cause for action on his part.

DENVER RACES.

Miss Pinneo Rides a Half Mile Dash.

DENVER, May 23.—About 15,000 people turned out to the races this afternoon. In the two mile dash the starters were Belle of the West, Prairie Rose, Chantilla, Grindstone and Trinidad Girl. Prairie Rose and Chantilla were the favorites and the two sold at 120 to 12 against the field. Belle of the West won, Prairie Rose second and Chantilla third. Time 3:46½ for the two miles.

Next was the trotting race, best three in five, for a purse of $1,000; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, and $100 to fourth. The starters were Happy, Little Gipsy, Echo, Teaser, Russ Ellis, and Ada Paul. Following is summary:

Ellis	1	1	1
Paul	3	6	6
Echo	3	2	4
Teaser	4	5	5
Happy	5	4	3
Little Gipsy	6	[illegible]	3

Time: 2:3[illegible], 2:35, and 2:34.

After this race Miss Pinneo rode a half mile dash on her horse "Stocking." Time, 57½.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Preliminary Meeting of Denver Cattle Men.

DENVER, May 23.—The first steps toward organizing union stock yards were taken tonight. The meeting was well attended by prominent stock men. It was held at the Windsor hotel. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and a committee appointed with instructions to at once proceed to secure a proper location and attend to other preliminaries. The capital stock was placed at $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares at $100 each. The yards as projected are to embrace a soap factory, oil refinery, candle works and accompanying railroad facilities. Among those who were present and took an active part in the meeting were F. ... Ernest, Jacob Scherer, Samuel Wetzel, J. A. Cough, ... Barey, James M. Wilson, director of the German National bank, J. A. Cooper, manager of the same institution, and General E. F. Brown, general agent of the Santa Fe road. Judging from the men who have the project in hand there is no doubt but what the construction of the stock yards will be commenced at an early day.

Too Many Watches.

DENVER, May 21.—A crook named Chambers this morning went into Matt Rinehart's to get a ten-dollar bill changed and ... [illegible]

There was a mass meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y., last night in support of the President.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

NOTICE.—All persons owing me notes or accounts past due will please call and settle same immediately and save costs. G. S. BARNES. we 12 tf

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 8 tf

Genuine St. Louis and Milwaukee beer delivered at any part of the town. Address F. Herman Manitou. w e 11 tf.

LOST.

LOST—A small iron gray mare pony seven years old; no brands; saddle scar on left side. Apply to Alfred Hutchins, postoffice Colorado Springs, or ranch on Cottonwood. Ten dollars reward. wd 30 5t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Plymouth Rock eggs. Enquire of Albert Matthews one mile south of town, or P. O. Box 445. we 21 4*

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Katharine Fechter, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the June Term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I, George Fechter, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said Court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 21st, 1881. GEORGE FECHTER,
Administrator of the estate of Katharine Fechter, deceased. e w 21 4

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of J. W. Pickett, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the June Term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I, S. B. Pickett, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said Court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 21st, 1881. MRS. S. B. PICKETT,
Administratrix of the estate of J. W. Pickett deceased. e w 21 4

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of section 8, chapter 59, of the general laws of Colorado, I will, on Thursday, the 2nd day of June, 1881, in front of the postoffice in Colorado Springs El Paso county, Colorado, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., sell at public vendue, one stray pony, the property of Geo. Gilmer, for pasturage and keep of said pony. D. M. ROSS.
Dated May 2, 1881. e w 2 4

WILLS & HALE,

Successors to

HALLOWELL & WILLS

DEALERS IN

Real Estate of Every Description.

CITY LOTS A SPECIALTY.

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

NOW THEN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

FOR THE

Largest and Most Magnificent Stock

OF

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

EVER OFFERED IN COLORADO SPRINGS

Our Stock is so Varied and Extensive that it is impossible to give even a faint idea of it within the limits of an advertisement, but we would mention

Domestics, comprising all desirable makes, very cheap.
Table and House-Furnishing Goods, beautiful styles.
Dress Goods, Ginghams, Prints, etc. [illegible]
Silks, Satins, Velvets and Fancy Trimmings, beautiful assortment.
Dress and Linen Suits, Coats, Dolmans, Ulsters, latest styles.
Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, etc., large stock, very cheap.
Hosiery, Underwear and Gloves, [illegible] stock.
Table Covers and Lap Robes, large stock at wholesale prices.
Laces and Embroideries, all the novelties, best stock ever shown.
[illegible], all the new kinds for embroidery and fancy work.
Towels, Napkins and Doylies at low prices [illegible]
Handkerchiefs, plain, hemstitch and fancy [illegible]
Plain, Plaid and Striped Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, [illegible]
Piques, Mousselines des Indes, [illegible] goods, splendid stock.
Dress Buttons, Fringes and Passementeries, [illegible]
Ladies' Lace and Muslin Neckwear [illegible] variety.
We offer the above and hereby declare [illegible] STOCK UNSURPASSED FOR EXTENT, BEAUTY AND VARIETY, at such VERY LOW PRICES [illegible] and to which we [illegible] wish to purchase that they will find [illegible]

One of the Best Stocks at the Lowest Prices

Ever Shown West of the Missouri River

Come and Look and You will Be Convinced

Your Own Interest Demands that You Should Inspect Our Stock Before Purchasing Elsewhere. Very Respectfully,

FERRIS & JONES.

dwa 1 ly

IRVING HOWBERT, President. J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier.
B. F. CROWELL, Vice President. A. S. WELCH, Ass't Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL

BANK.

Colorado Springs.

CAPITAL - - $50,000.

DIRECTORS—IRVING HOWBERT, B. F. CROWELL, JAS. M. SIGAFUS, J. F. HUMPHREY, J. R. WHEELER.

New York Correspondent: Chemical National Bank. Collections Solicited.

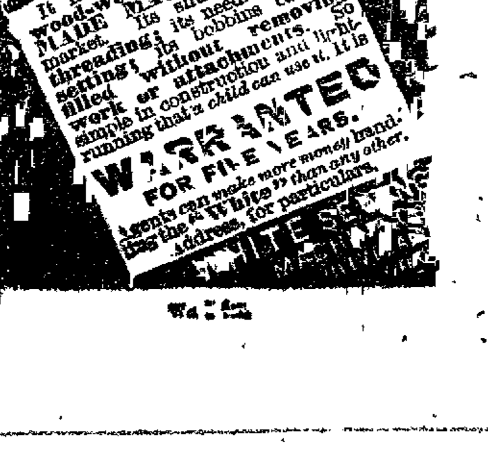
PATENTED 1874

MICA AXLE GREASE

Composed largely of powdered Mica or Isinglass, is the BEST and CHEAPEST lubricator in the world. It is the best because it does not gum, but forms a highly polished surface over the axle, reducing friction and lightening the draft. It is the cheapest because it costs no more than inferior brands, and one box will do the work of two of any other Axle Grease made. It answers equally as well for Harvesters, Mill Gearing, Threshing Machines, Corn-Planters, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc., as for Wagons. It is GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum. For sale by all first-class dealers. ☞ Our Pocket Cyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing mailed free.

MICA MANUFACTURING CO.
31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

d 23 6m



Wa 1 6m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

[illegible]

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office Hall's building, [illegible] street [illegible]

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Successor to H. [illegible] & Campbell,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office, opposite the Post County Bank [illegible]

R. N. CLARK.

MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Location and Fissure Mines. Consults on the work and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on mining questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Vane, Calvert & Co's Paints on Hand.

GILES CRISSEY,

DEALER IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Building Paper, Etc.

Office and Yard North Tejon street, corner Bijou, Colorado Springs.

W. M. WALKER,

Having purchased the entire stock and tools belonging to the Blacksmith Shop, known by the public as Pixley & Webster's, on Pike's Peak avenue, is now prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT LIVING PRICES.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.
we 19 3m

NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 28 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
[illegible]